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TWENTY PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Clashes resume in Beirut, South

BEIRUT, Sept. 23 (Agencies) — Syrian armor pounded Lebanon's right-wing militias in Beirut's Christian sector Saturday and rightists fought an artillery duel with Palestinian commandos on Israel's northern border for the fifth straight day.

A spokesman for the police department here said the four-hour Beirut barrage killed six Lebanese and wounded 37. Several buildings were set ablaze.

Veering turrets of Syrian tanks teamed with multiple rocket launchers to hammer rightist sniper positions and head offices of Lebanon's major rightist political parties before a ceasefire was declared.

Telephoned reports from the capital's eastern sector said the headquarters of former President Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party was a main target of the Syrian bombardment.

Chamoun's demand that Syrian forces of the 30,000-man Arab League peacekeeping army be promptly withdrawn from Lebanon was believed to have touched off the latest Syrian-rightist confrontation Friday night.

The mid-morning exchanges that panicked people off the streets and even emptied the presidential palace from local employees shattered a brief lull after a nightlong Syrian bombardment of eastern neighborhoods.

Telephoned reports said the apartment building in which the overall military commander of rightist militias Bachir Gemayel lives received two Syrian rockets. But the 29-year-old Gemayel was out.

Both Chamoun's party headquarters and Gemayel's apartment are at the heart of Ashrafieh, the main residential area in the Christian sector. The two buildings are close to the 15-story Rizk tower, which is used by the Syrians as the main base for multiple rocket launchers.

Rightist sources said the foreign ministry had been hit, and main roads leading out of Ashrafieh had been cut by snipers.

The mid-morning to mid-afternoon clashes spread from Ashrafieh to the suburbs of Hazmeh and Baahda.

The peacekeeping command blamed rightist snipers for starting Friday's and Saturday's clashes, claiming two Syrian soldiers and three Lebanese in a Syrian-controlled army barracks in Beirut were wounded before the Syrians opened up.

The communique said it ordered all routes between the western and eastern sectors of the capital closed for traffic during daytime exchanges "until the sources of sniper fire were completely silenced."

The Syrians serve as the striking list of the Arab League army that halted Lebanon's 19-month civil war between rightists and an alliance of nationalists and Palestinian commandos.

Chamoun's demand that the Syrians be withdrawn was overruled Friday by President Elias Sarkis, who told the nation in a radio and television address the peacekeeping force was necessary for Lebanon's security.

The public quarrel touched off the military clashes. Rightists conceded seven Lebanese were wounded in the nightlong bombardment.

In the troubled southern region a ceasefire came into effect at dawn Saturday following intensive efforts by U.N. officers, a U.N. spokesman said.

The officers, stationed in the historic Beaufort Castle in the eastern sector, were talking to reporters as guns fell silent after four days of artillery exchanges.

Hospital sources said a total of at least five people were killed and 23 others wounded in Lebanese rightist militias sneaking off the market town of Nabatiyah and villages nearby — strongholds of Palestinian commandos and their Jewish allies.

U.N. officers, supervising the security situation in the area, declined to give any details about the ceasefire arrangement.

The bombardment also left some 15 houses destroyed, mostly in Nabatiyah which exchanged fire with Israeli-backed rightists in Kieya and Majayoune, 10 kms to the south-east.

Peace Plan
CAIRO, Sept. 23 (R) — The leaders of Egypt, the U.S. and France will shortly announce a joint plan for solving the Lebanese situation, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported from Rabat Friday night.

The agency, in an unsourced report, said President Anwar Sadat of Egypt discussed the Lebanese situation in detail with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during a visit to France before the Camp David summit.

He later discussed Lebanon with President Carter and informed him of the French president's views, MENA said.

Tours Aramco

Vance visits Dhahran

DHAHRAN, Sept. 23 (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance toured Saudi oil installations Saturday as he waited for a postponed meeting with Syrian President Hafez Assad.

Vance boarded a plane in Riyadh and flew to Dhahran, where he toured the offices of Aramco. Then he visited the campus of the University of Petroleum and Minerals. Then he flew to Jubail

where he visited the naval base.

Vance had lunch at the seaside villa of Prince Sultan, the defense minister.

Vance was originally scheduled to go to Damascus Saturday to make the third and final stop on his Middle East tour.

But President Assad asked for a day's delay because his meeting with the Arab League Front leaders went on longer than expected.

Shah willing to give Islamic leaders a role

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AP) — The Shah of Iran has said he was willing to write into Iran's constitution a clause giving Islamic leaders a say in preventing conflicts between religious and secular legislation.

One of the main flashpoints of Iran's civil upheaval has been secular laws which the religious leaders believe violate the teachings of the Holy Koran.

Interviewed on French television Friday night, the Shah said his secret service, Savak, was being transformed into a security agency like those of Spain and France.

struggle against subversive activity imported from abroad.

"It is understood," the monarch said, that the reformed Savak would also deal with Iranian nationalists "who become tools of foreign subversion."

Meanwhile Iran's Prime Minister Jaafar Sharif-Emami said in a newspaper interview published in Munich Saturday that 125 persons died in recent rioting in Iran.

He dismissed allegations that mass graves had been dug to conceal the number of dead during the disturbances.

National Day

By Farouk Luqman

When a young man of 21 managed to regain the seat of power of his ancestors deep in the Arabian desert some 79 years ago, the news may not have merited much interest throughout the Arabian peninsula much less so outside it. It must have appeared then like any other tribal foray in the turbulent land that was then called Arabia, much of which was either under Ottoman tutelage, British influence or torn by infinite tribal wars, raids and plain anarchy.

Shortly thereafter, the new ruler of Riyadh, Prince Abdul Aziz ibn Saud served notice to all that he meant serious business that was no less ambitious than the conquest of the whole Arabian peninsula, and its reunification under an umbrella of peace and tranquility which had been conspicuously absent for over one thousand years before his suicidal capture of Riyadh.

Thus the significance of that daring little raid with just a few commandos and fewer than half a dozen manually operated rifles which often failed to shoot, lies in what was to follow in the eventful years that marked his ascent to power in one of the most forbidding terrains on earth. The man had to fight his way through every inch of desert overpowering highly individualistic tribal chieftains who had come to regard their territories with ferocious jealousy and their domain of land and people with all the power that they could command. Abdul Aziz's career in those formative years of creating some order out of chaos and a semblance of central authority out of a myriad of semi-independent states and sultanates, was one of continuous struggle that few men without his drive and zeal would have liked to undertake. The situation then in the Arabian peninsula could not have been much worse than that prevailing in Europe during the Dark Ages without the more pleasant aspects of life and climate in that part of the world at the time.

That Abdul Aziz should have not only united those disparate and chaotic sheikhdoms and sultanates of the peninsula in such a record time was in itself a monumental achievement. That he maintained that unity and preserved its independence during the heyday of European imperialism in the East, including the Arab world, is yet another accomplishment of equal brilliance. In the process of uniting the peninsula, Abdul Aziz had to fight and defeat the Ashraf, another rival dynasty, beat back Turkish and Egyptian expeditionary forces, liberate the entire Najd and Hejaz before declaring the establishment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

It was left to his successor King Saud to consolidate the new state and introduce such basic amenities as schools, clinics—however rudimentary—a couple of highways and first generation telecommunications.

But the modern statehood of Saudi Arabia truly commenced with the accession to the throne of the late King Faisal who launched his massive development plans and viewed the Kingdom in a large perspective charting out its future course of development. King Faisal also strove hard to give the Kingdom a place in international affairs that can no longer be easily discounted.

King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd are carrying on the mantle of development and modernization with the same spirit of mission and dedication aided by unprecedented wealth, that could not have possibly featured in the dreams of their predecessors, that is being wisely invested in restructuring much of the country without losing sight of its unique religious and spiritual values.

Denies U.S. Arab pressures

Hussein says separate peace would sour links with Egypt

AMMAN, Sept. 23 (Agencies) — King Hussein of Jordan said Saturday a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel could seriously affect Jordanian-Egyptian relations.

He also denied press reports that he had been subjected to pressures from U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to take a favorable position on the Camp David agreements or from headline Arab states to reject them.

At a press conference he again reiterated conditions under which Jordan was ready to join in peace talks and said he would not bargain on Palestinian rights.

The king listed conditions for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, including total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, recognition of Palestinian rights and the return of Israeli-occupied Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

"Our position on the West Bank (of the Jordan), Palestinian rights and the Arab sector of Jerusalem remains unchanged," Hussein said. "We are deeply attached to Jerusalem and we will never give up our rights to the Holy City."

He rejected the idea of the internationalization of Jerusalem.

Hussein implied that Saudi must negotiate alone with Israel for regaining the West Bank even if Jordan chose not to join such negotiations. "President Sadat has no right to feel more concerned about the West Bank than we do," Hussein said.

Asked whether an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty would affect Jordanian-Egyptian relations, the king said there could be "some serious repercussions."

Vance visited Jordan for one day Wednesday and there were reports that he had tried to per-

suade Jordan to take a favorable position on the Camp David agreements.

Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi and Palestinian commander Yasser Arafat visited Jordan Friday for a meeting with the king. Reports said later they had tried to press him into rejecting the agreements.

But the king said Saturday: "No pressures have been applied to us. The only pressures that affect us are those of our conscience."

On his meeting with Vance he said he had asked several questions "and we have agreed to remain in touch."

Hussein said he had accepted an invitation from President Carter to visit the U.S., but the proposed date of Oct. 15 was not convenient because of prior commitments. Further contacts would take place to fix a new date, he said.

Hussein said he had cordial and frank discussions with Col. Qaddafi and Arafat. "I was deeply moved by the motives of the visit," said Hussein. "And there will be an increase in contacts between Jordan and the PLO," he added.

Asked if there had been talk of reviving the Eastern Front against Israel, the king said: "Jordan is the Eastern Front."

The questioner was apparently referring to the Eastern Front comprising Syria, the PLO, Iraq and Jordan which collapsed in 1970 after fighting between the Jordanian army and Palestinian commandos.

On Jordan's ties with the PLO, he said: "Future relations should be based on solid foundations, avoiding the mistakes of the past...."

Jordan's position on the Middle East remained unchanged and because the country was not a party to the Camp David talks, it was not legally

Khaled, Fahd urge nation to uphold Abdul Aziz path

RIYADH, Sept. 23 (SPA) — King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd addressed the nation Saturday night on the occasion of the National Day anniversary urging their countrymen to uphold the path of the founder of the Kingdom the late King Abdul Aziz.

King Khaled, in an address, released after his departure for medical tests abroad called on his countrymen to keep to the course set by King Abdul Aziz.

"This path," the King said, "has carried Saudi Arabia to its present position as a world power of Islamic and economic significance, working for prosperity and stability."

The King urged his people to sustain their Islamic faith and to work for unity among Arab Islamic states.

King Khaled paid tribute to



WELL-WISHERS: King Khaled surrounded by well-wishers who saw him off Saturday as he left for medical tests abroad.

those who rallied to King Abdul Aziz in order to "raise the banner of God and to follow in the footsteps of our Prophet and ancestors." He said that

King Abdul Aziz and his followers had united the country in righteousness.

King Khaled said King Abdul Aziz had left a legacy of

wise leadership which had carried the country toward the goals of prosperity, dignity, security and stability.

(Continued on back page)

Carter says:

Peace without Palestinians limited

ALLIQUIPPA, Pennsylvania, Sept. 23 (Agencies) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter said Saturday that unless the Palestinians and Jordan's King Hussein join Mideast peace talks, "the progress we can make will be limited."

But Carter, addressing some 9,000 persons at a town meeting here, said Egypt's President Anwar Sadat pledged to him in writing to continue negotiations on the status of the Palestinians and the West Bank even if Jordan withholds its support.

Carter said he hopes that a self-governing Palestinian au-

thority on the West Bank can be set up in the next two or three months, as soon as Egypt and Israel conclude the peace treaty they committed themselves to at the Camp David summit.

The president passed up a chance to spend a quiet weekend at the White House to make a new round of political appearances that began Friday.

Carter, however, compared the Palestine Liberation Organization to the American Ku Klux Klan, the Nazi Party and the Communist Party, saying "it would be nice for us if they would just go away."

Carter's remark at the town meeting in this Pittsburgh suburb came in response to a questioner who asked why the PLO was allowed to retain a small information office in Washington.

The president responded by saying that "many organizations 'obnoxious to us' still have the right to free speech in America so long as they don't pose a threat to the nation's security."

"There are many groups like this that cause us concern—the Ku Klux Klan, the Commu-

nist Party, the Nazis," Carter said, adding:

"It would be nice for us if they would just go away."

The Ku Klux Klan is an organization formed after the American civil war which espouses racial separation.

The PLO is recognized by all Arab governments as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Carter said Sadat "pledged to me in writing, in a letter released Friday, that in the absence of cooperation or participation by King Hussein, he himself will continue to negotiate not just on the Sinai... but also will continue negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza Strip area."

"I believe we are making great strides" in the Middle East, Carter said. "I believe we can do even more in the future when all the negotiating parties are ready to sit down and take advantage of the wonderful door that has now been opened because of the Camp David agreement."

President Sadat meanwhile came home Saturday to a tumultuous welcome from vast crowds of Egyptians waving

thousands of banners, releasing white doves and hailing him as the peacemaker of Camp David.

Men on horseback charged wildly around the cheering, chanting crowds at Cairo airport where the Egyptian leader arrived from Rabat after talks with King Hassan about his Middle East peace agreements with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

Notably absent from the government line-up was Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamel, who resigned during the Camp David talks in apparent disagreement with President Sadat's new moves toward a general Middle East settlement and a peace treaty with the Zionist state.

The crowd welcoming the president was estimated by authorities as more than a million. A typical banner read: "Welcome back, Sadat. From victory to peace. Hall prosperity."

At Cairo airport, U.S. charge d'Affaires Freeman Matthews was among the dignitaries on hand to greet Sadat.

Matthews handed an envelope

(Continued on back page)

Damascus summit

Discord said delaying communique

DAMASCUS, Sept. 23 (Agencies) — Disagreement over the size of a joint defense fund Saturday night delayed the release of a final communique at the anti-Egyptian summit of headline Arab states, conference sources reported.

They said the dispute was over the size of individual contributions by the Libyan Jamahiriya, Algeria and Syria — the major countries of the five-member Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Formed last December to counter President Anwar Sadat's visit to Israel, the front also includes South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The sources said the front had agreed on the establishment of a joint political and military command designed to coordinate moves against Israel and Egypt after the Camp David summit agreement.

The hardliners also agreed on closer ties with the Soviet Union which shares their opposition to the Camp David agreements worked out by President Carter, President Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin.

The summit was due to end

Saturday night, on the eve of a visit to Syria by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the final leg of a Middle East tour designed to gain support for the Camp David accord.

Vance's visit was postponed for 24 hours at the request of the Syrians.

He is due here after visits to Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which both expressed reservations about the agreements.

The sources said the dispute hinged on Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi's reluctance to commit a fixed percentage to the joint fund.

At the founding meeting of the Steadfastness Front in Tripoli, Qaddafi was reported to have pledged at least a billion dollars to Syria and the PLO for the purchase of arms from the Soviet Union.

Delegates in Damascus said that so far Libya had actually contributed only a minute portion of the promised billion.

In a surprise move, PLO chief Yasser Arafat and Qaddafi traveled to Jordan Friday for talks with King Hussein aimed at drawing him into the hardline bloc.

But the Jordanian monarch did not commit himself, though

he had already criticized the Camp David accord.

Qaddafi and Arafat returned to Damascus after several hours of talks with the Jordanian monarch.

In Paris Palestinian leader Nayef Hawatmeh, in an interview published there Saturday, urged Arab countries opposed to the Camp David agreement to conclude an alliance with Soviet Union.

Hawatmeh, general secretary of the Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP), told the French weekly "Le Nouvel Observateur" that member states

of the Steadfastness Front should develop their friendly relations with Soviet Union into an alliance.

He added this alliance should be similar to the one which, he said, was concluded at Camp David between Israel, Egypt and the United States.

It would give Syria and the PLO the same Soviet guarantees which applied in Cuba, Angola and Ethiopia, he said.

The Palestinian leader said he also favored joining the Steadfastness Front into a military and politically-structured bloc to counter the U.S.-Israeli plot against the Palestinian people.

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For crimes of violence

Six executed in Taif, Mecca

RIYADH, Sept. 23 (SPA) — Six men were executed by beheading in Taif and Mecca Friday for crimes of violence during the month of Ramadan.

According to a statement of the Governorate of Mecca, three men found guilty of adultery, fast breaking and murder were executed in Taif after the Friday prayer.

On Ramadan 18 the three, Mansour Saleh ibn Ahmad Abu Hayya Al-Zahrani, Abdul Aziz ibn Saleh ibn Ahmad Abu Hayya Al-Zahrani and Masoud ibn Ayad ibn Ghazi Al-Harithi pitched a tent on Taif's Khawiyah Road where they committed adultery with two women and violated fasting rules.

When security men attempt-

ed to arrest them, they shot dead Abdullah Wasullah Al-Thabiti and wounded a second soldier.

The case was submitted to the King who ordered their execution.

According to a separate governorate statement, three men were executed in Mecca Friday for corrupting and murdering a young boy on Ramadan 9.

Muhammad ibn Said Al-Qathami, Muhammad ibn Said ibn Ashwan Al-Subai and Saad ibn Musleh Al-Qarshi corrupted Majed Obaid Abdullah Al-Harithi and after killing him, left his body in the open.

Following the three men's confession, the case was submitted to the boy's guardian who approved the penalty. The King ordered their decapitation which was carried out Friday in Mecca's public square.



AT JUBAIL: U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance inspecting a guard of honor at the Jubail naval base Saturday.

Air navigation project said nearing completion

JEDDAH, Sept. 23 (SPA) — Eighty per cent of a multi-billion riyal air navigation project in the Kingdom has been completed, according to the Civil Aviation Director Sheikh Abdullah Mahdi.

Sheikh Abdullah said Saturday that SR2.2 billion has so far been spent to provide airports with the latest air safety and navigation aids so that they may eventually be fully automated.

The entire project was projected to take 42 months now four-fifths complete, he said.

The project includes 21 ground satellite stations and 12 landing systems that follow the aircraft until it comes to a complete halt on the runway. Aerial navigation between Riyadh and Jeddah is now fully mechanized and includes seven systems of direct ground-to-air and air-to-ground communication, one each in Riyadh, Dhahran and Jeddah and observation centers in Riyadh and Jeddah.

The entire system will eventually cover 28 airports in the Kingdom.

Saudia to open Nigeria flights
JEDDAH, Sept. 23 (SPA) — Saudia starts direct flights to Nigeria Sunday.

Keda Hakim, deputy director general for administrative affairs, and Abdullah Qadi, regional director for Africa and Yemen, will be on board Saudia flight 751 leaving Jeddah for Kano at 11:30 a.m. They will return to Jeddah by 11 p.m. the same day.

Kingdom. The present five radar stations will be upgraded. Three more will be added in the first phase and eight in the second phase until total coverage is ensured throughout the Kingdom's airspace.

When the project is completed aircraft movement in the Kingdom is expected to rise to 100 airplanes per hour over the next five years.

Youth chief says

Olympic city will be largest in M.E.

JEDDAH, Sept. 23 — The new Olympic city going up in Riyadh is so large that, without a separate electricity generator, it would use over half of the capital's power capacity, according to the head of the General Presidency for Youth Welfare.

In an interview with the Arabic daily "Ashraq Al-Awsat" published Saturday, Prince Faisal ibn Fahd said that over a third of the project has been completed.

The sports city will be able to seat 80,000 spectators making it the largest sports center in the Middle East.

Prince Faisal said that the Olympic city will include an amusement park, a cycling circuit, a motel and a hotel. Other sporting projects now nearing completion include three Olympic-size swimming pools in Ri-

yadh, Jeddah and the Eastern Province with capacities of between 8,000 and 10,000 spectators in addition to basketball, tennis and other sporting facilities.

Other projects of the general presidency include:

— Youth hostels with accommodation for 4,000 members.

— Jeddah's coastal tourist city which will be completed in 11 months at a total cost of SR 200 million. It will feature an aquarium with a reef restaurant and facilities for racing, soccer, tennis and table tennis as well as boating.

— The largest bowling alley complex in the Middle East. Due to open in six weeks' time, six teams may compete at one time. Two restaurants and a cafeteria are attached.

SPA adds: Prince Fahd ibn Sultan, acting General President

RIYADH, Sept. 23 (SPA) — Some 2,800 trainees have attended evening vocational



Prince Faisal ibn Fahd

for Youth Welfare, Saturday received the representatives of Arab football federations, now meeting here to coordinate policy for meetings of the Asian Football Federation.

Delegates from Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates attended

In 18 months

2,800 enrolled at training centers

training courses throughout Saudi Arabia since the system started 18 months ago.

A spokesman for the Directorate General for Vocational Training said Saturday that the programs had been extremely successful in creating new skills to help alleviate the manpower crisis in the Kingdom.

He said that evening classes were provided in 15 centers in Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, Qasim, Abha, Jauif, Mecca, Medina, Hail, Wadi Al-Dawasir, Alsa and Baha.

Each course lasts six months. Courses include motor mechanics, refrigeration, air-conditioning, welding, plumbing, electric construction work, painting and carpentry.

The Central News Agency adds: Chih Tang, president of the Taipei Institute of Technology has arrived in Jeddah for a study tour of technical education in the Kingdom at the invitation of Dr. Mahmud M. Safar, deputy mi-

nister of higher education and secretary general of the Supreme Council of the Universities.

Tang will draft a report with recommendations on improvements in technical education for senior high school graduates.

Tang is one of the foremost vocational educators in the Republic of China.

Envoy tells Lebanon of Saudi commitment to its national unity

BEIRUT, Sept. 23 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia is sparing no effort to help Lebanon emerge from its present ordeal and foster national unity and stability, Saudi Ambassador Sheikh Ali Al-Shaer told the Lebanese people Saturday on the occasion of the Saudi National day.

In a televised interview Ambassador Shaer said that Saudi Arabia was looking forward to seeing Lebanon once again a symbol of joy, and security for the Middle East.

The Kingdom's desire was to consolidate peace, justice and brotherhood among peoples, he said.

National Guards

Prince Badr, deputy commander of the National Guard, Saturday expressed pride in the Kingdom's National Day. The day is an important milestone in the Saudi nation's history since it commemorates the day when the late King Abdul Aziz united the country and laid the foundation stone of peace and security, he said.

Although the Kingdom is building up its armed forces and National Guard it is out with the intention of committing aggression but to protect the holy places and the na-

tional territory and rights, he said.

Referring to the guard's ambitious projects, the Prince said the force was being developed to improve its technical and military capability through training on sophisticated weapons.

The program of National Guard development was keeping pace satisfactorily under the direction of Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and guard commander, Prince Badr said. A contract was signed recently to set up a military college on modern lines he added.

The Prince further said that the National Guard was carrying out projects to assist the general development of the country including specialized hospitals, medical townships and housing projects, sports stadiums and swimming pools.

Salman opens broadcasters' meeting today

RIYADH, Sept. 23 (SPA) — Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman Sunday morning will open the ninth ordinary session of the general assembly of the Arab Broadcasting Federation here.

Apart from Prince Salman who will deliver the opening speech, the session will also be addressed by Sheikh Hussein Mansouri, the minister of communications and acting information minister.

Other speakers include Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja, deputy information minister of information, Salem Bau Meza, the federation chairman and Salah Abdul Qader, the ABF secretary general.

The three-day session will examine reports drawn up by the board of administration on the federation's projects, centers and committees during the past year.

It will also discuss the coming year's plan of action.

Local Briefs

●AFLAJ, (SPA) — The company awarded the contract for the area's water project has begun piping water from lakes and streams to farmland. The SR 22 million project is to be completed in 14 months.

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh, minister of agriculture and water, has asked the ministry departments to give priority to the project, which is crucial to the development of the area.

●TAIPEI, (CNA) — Saudi charge d'affaires Muhammad Ali Khajir gave a national day reception Friday at the Grand Hotel.

●JEDDAH, (SPA) — The Maldives Republic's Deputy Education Minister Muhammad Zahed Hussein arrived here Saturday on a short visit. He will hold talks with officials from the Ministries of Education and Higher Education on cooperation.

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Caradon says Israel backs down from spirit of Camp David

PRINCETON, New Jersey, Sept. 23 (R) — Lord Caradon, former British ambassador to the United Nations, said that Israel had backed down from the spirit of the Camp David accords.

Lord Caradon said in a speech at Princeton University that Israel's retreat from an endorsement of Palestinian self-determination and withdrawal from occupied territories was a "dreadful setback."

"We've come down from the pinnacle of euphoria," he said. "How do we escape from an attitude of domination when Israeli troops may remain in Arab territory for 10 to 15 years."

U.N. Assembly turns down hearing Turkish Cypriots

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 23 (AP) — The U.N. General Assembly has rejected a demand from Turkey that it hear the Turkish Cypriot community at a plenary meeting in its current 33rd session.

The vote was 10 for and 81 against with 21 abstaining.

It decided instead to follow its practice of the last three years, debating the question in plenary meetings and interrupting the debate while the special political committee listens to Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot spokesmen.

The vote on that was 81-2 with 31 abstentions.

That practice lets the Greek Cypriots speak twice, once as a community and again as the government of Cyprus.

The proposal that the assembly debate the question of Cyprus in plenary and allow representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot

Lord Caradon, 70, is the author of the U.N.'s resolution 242 whose interpretation has formed the crux of Middle East negotiations since 1967.

He specifically recommended a two-year U.N. trusteeship for a prospective Palestinian state on the West Bank and a boundary commission to monitor the region.

"The security of Israel is of paramount importance. Freedom for the Palestinians within their small area is equally vital. You can't have one without the other," he said.

Lord Caradon warned that the most ominous result of a retreat from the Camp David agreement would be increased

tensions between east and west.

"It's evil to involve a cold war over this issue," he said. "We face the possibility of not only the Arabs being split for a generation, but of the Middle East becoming a cauldron for conflict between the superpowers."

"The next year in the Middle East will not just be tanks in the desert, it will be a war in which an entire civilian population could be wiped out," Lord Caradon said.

"Either we get a future that is based on hatred and attempts to dominate on one side or another or we get a situation — and I think it's possible — of peace and conciliation."

communities to "take the floor in order to express their views" was put forward by Turkish Ambassador Orhao Eralp as an amendment to the committee's recommendation.

Nine other members of the Islamic Conference voted with Turkey in favor of the amendment — Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Tunisia.

Strongly backed by Cyprus' Ambassador Zenon Rossides, the committee's recommendation then was approved with only Pakistan voting "no" alongside Turkey.

Saudi Arabian Ambassador Jamil Baroudy, who had spoken for giving the Turkish Cypriots equal treatment in the debate, abstained with many other delegates from Islamic countries plus the United States, Britain, Chile and others.

The Soviet bloc voted in favor of the committee's recommendation. China did not participate in the vote.

Ambassador Eralp, speaking for his amendment, said the Turkish Cypriots should be heard on even terms with the Greek Cypriots as "future copartners in the framework of an independent, nonaligned, bizonal federation" of Cyprus.

He said that the Turkish Cypriot community should be allowed to speak in the full assembly just like the Palestine Liberation Organization and African Liberation Movements because it too was a political entity. The Turkish Cypriots have declared their own "federated state" in Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus.

"It is time," Eralp said, "for the General Assembly to adopt a decision that would bring its practice into line with future negotiations."

Libya gives Italy papers Moroccans protest presence on departure of Imam Sadr of three Israeli journalists

ROME, Sept. 23 (AP) — An official Libyan delegation has come to Rome and handed to the Italian Foreign Ministry "all the documents proving the actual departure of Imam Musa Sadr and of those accompanying him from Tripoli in Rome on Aug. 31," the Libyan embassy announced here.

The Imam, the spiritual leader of Lebanon's 900,000 Shiite Muslims, has been missing since he left Libya after a week-long stay here. Italian authorities said recently they had no evidence that the Imam actually reached Italian territory after his reported departure from Tripoli.

Traveling with the Imam were two aides, Abbas Hussein and Muhammad Yaakqub, the Libyans said.

The embassy said the four-man delegation has been in Rome since Tuesday. It said they asked Italian officials to "double efforts for the search of Imam Sadr, for his safety and for that of those who accompanied him." It vowed Libya would provide all possible information and cooperation of Italian investigators.

14 perish as bus sinks in Minya Canal

CAIRO, Sept. 23 (AP) — At least 14 persons perished when a bus carrying 100 passengers plunged into a canal in the city of Minya in central Egypt, the newspaper "Akhar el Yom" reported Saturday.

The newspaper said nine passengers were rescued and that a search was being conducted for other victims. Bodies of the 14 known dead were recovered from the canal.

The bus was carrying 100 workers and employees of a local spinning plant.

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Italian officials said the Italian secret service found evidence that a man possessing an air ticket in the name of Imam Sadr transited through the Rome international airport on Aug. 31, but they added no specific checks were made on the man's identity.

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4,000 Ethiopians killed since July, says Eritrean

KUWAIT, Sept. 23 (R) — An Eritrean official said Saturday rebels had killed 4,000 Ethiopian troops in the disputed Red Sea province since July.

Ali Muhammad Saleh, representative in Kuwait of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), one of the two main groups fighting for Eritrean independence from Ethiopia said one of the latest rebel successes was the shooting down of an Ethiopian MiG-23 a few days ago.

He said the rebels were now besieging several towns recently captured by Ethiopian troops

in a major offensive launched in July.

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in a major offensive launched in July.

RABAT, Sept. 23 (R) — The Moroccan union of journalists protested in a communique published Saturday against the presence of three Israeli jour-

nalists who covered Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to Morocco.

President Sadat returned to Cairo Saturday morning after a two-day stopover in Morocco to explain the Camp David accords to King Hassan II.

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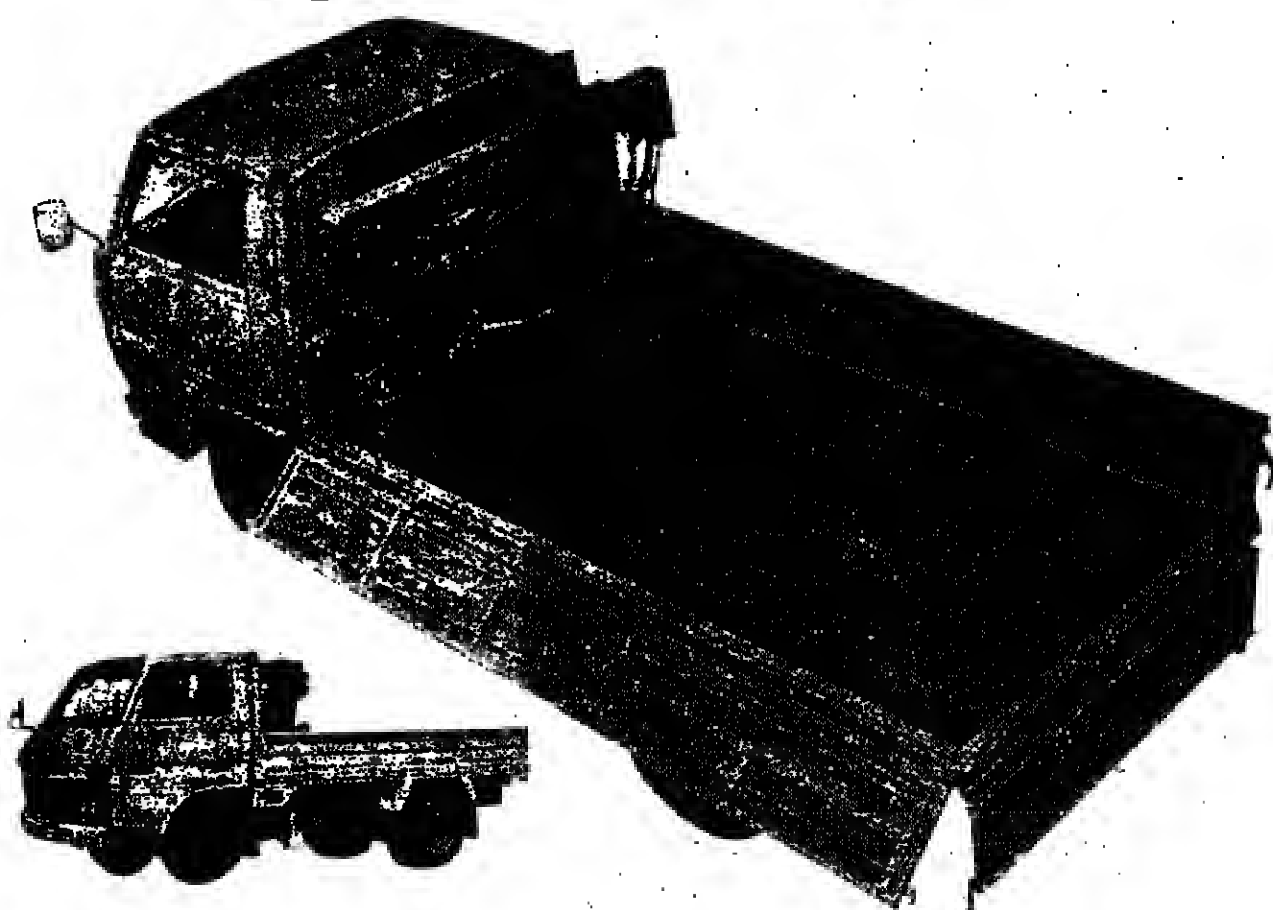


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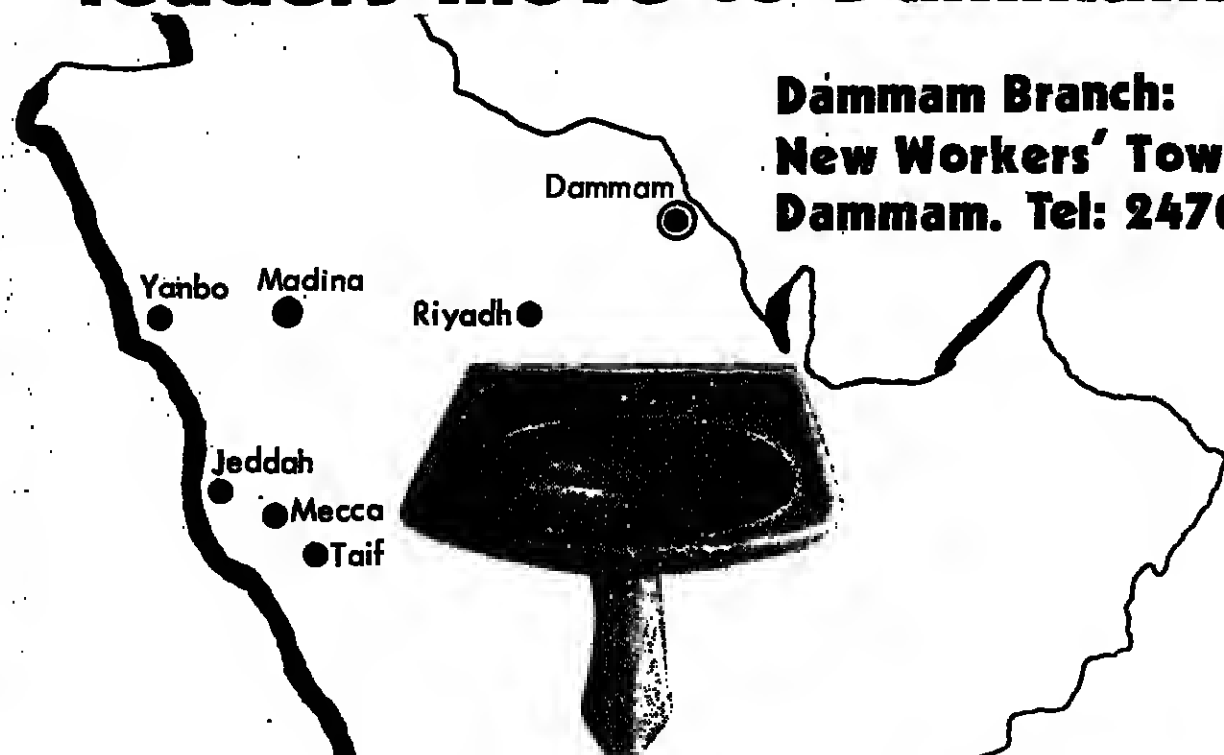
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Carter hovers low in polls

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (R) — President Carter, still euphoric over his role as a Middle East peacemaker, went vote catching Saturday as an opinion poll said Americans were still unimpressed by his overall performance.

While Carter was in the Carolinas drumming up support for Democratic candidates in the November congressional elections, an ABC News-Louis Harris poll said a majority of voters thought he was doing a bad job despite the acclaim showered on him over the Camp David summit.

The poll showed 57 per cent of voters gave thumbs down while 42 per cent of voters supported him — exactly where he stood last week while the summit was still in session.

The poll said Camp David boosted confidence in Carter's foreign policy but the American public was still critical of his handling of the economy.

The poll said its findings showed he would have to take effective measures to combat inflation and rescue the sinking dollar to score a rise.

The poll showed that Carter was regarded as mainly responsible for the apparent success of the 13-day summit.

A 70 to 22 per cent majority felt the agreement was mainly owing to his taking the risk of bringing together President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin.

A 70 to 20 per cent majority felt that the agreement was "the result of the President Carter's negotiating skill in getting Begin and Sadat to make the compromises necessary to obtain peace."



HEART OF DARKNESS: A Senegalese laborer rests from the sun in the mouth of one of the vast ovens used for purifying phosphate ore at Taiba, northern Senegal. Nearly 2,000 workers are employed at the Taiba mines and Senegal ranks fifth in world production of the mineral.

Infants harmed by gas fumes, alleges British liability action

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP) — The parents of three boys who claim their children are physically harmed by lead in gasoline fumes, have sued for damages against Shell and BP.

One of the children, eight-month-old Gulliver Handley, smiled and gurgled in the City of London court as the legal argument began on whether the suit was started and there was no suggestion that they differ from any other child in congested urban areas. His suggestion was refuted by Andrew Arden, attorney for one of the three families.

Statements of claim in the unusual suit said the companies are poisoning the environment unnecessarily and causing brain damage to children by noxious fumes. They say research shows that minute traces of lead from the fumes cause brain damage in some urban children.

All three families live close to the Westway, a highway on stilts running out to Heathrow Airport through dense residential districts of west London. BP attorney Christopher Clarke said it "must be one of the most congested areas in England and the claim arises in these circumstances."

Clarke said the children had not been tested for lead when the suit was started and there was no suggestion that they differ from any other child in congested urban areas. His suggestion was refuted by Andrew Arden, attorney for one of the three families.

Jeopardizes 4 decades of support

U.S. Senate cuts off aid to Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (Agencies) — The Senate on Friday voted to cut off aid to the government of Nicaragua President Anastasio Somoza, threatening an end to four decades of U.S. support.

The decision came after Senator Frank Church, Democrat-Idaho, said that unless the United States abandons Somoza and encourages the formation of a "moderate, democratic" government it runs the risk of a takeover by a "Castro-type" Marxist government.

Government forces silenced the last rebel snipers in the northern city of Esteli with tank and rocket bombardment Friday, after pounding the city for five days. It was the last center of the last rebel stronghold, but townspeople said Saturday many guerrillas had escaped.

Half-buried corpses lay in the streets of Esteli, waiting for Red Cross teams to begin the task of clearing the dead. No figure was known for casualties, but Red Cross volunteers said unofficially the final death toll could run into hundreds.

Townspeople in Esteli said that most of the guerrillas and local youths who joined them had slipped out of the city several days ago to take to the surrounding hills. They had left only a few snipers to hold down the National Guard.

Helms ordered 3 years solitary for untrusted Russian defector

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (AP) — Former CIA director Richard Helms has acknowledged he approved three years of solitary confinement and "hostile interrogation" of a Soviet defector who said he had information on Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Russia.

The CIA did not believe the defector, Yuri Nosenko, and passed its assessment to the Warren Commission, which was investigating the assassination of President Kennedy. The commission then decided it did not need to question Nosenko.

Nosenko defected to the United States in 1964, claiming he had been a high-ranking KGB official and had extensive knowledge of Oswald's activities during his three-year stay in Russia.

Helms was not told how badly Nosenko was treated but he contended it should be no surprise that a defector with such information was held in isolation and questioned.

Reagan hints at candidacy in 1980 vote

CHICAGO, Sept. 23 (AP) — Ronald Reagan says he may run for the presidency again in 1980 and it does a taxpayer revolt will be a leading issue.

Joining a cross-country Republican tour in Chicago, Reagan said he has "not closed the door" out that he won't announce his final decision until 1979.

"There is a distant possibility that I will be a candidate. It may be that it would take something unforeseen for me to decide not to," Reagan said Friday at a news conference.

Reagan, 67, who came close to winning the 1976 Republican nomination, said the taxpayer renouveau which erupted in California this summer is spreading. He said Republican tax cut proposals are the answer the public wants.

"Whether I'll be running as a candidate or whether I will be campaigning for others, I'm going to tout this as a part of basic Republican philosophy."

Karajan resting in Berlin clinic

WEST BERLIN, Sept. 23 (R) — Herbert von Karajan, 70, chief conductor of the Berlin Symphony Orchestra, was resting in hospital Friday after falling during a concert rehearsal.

The hospital said he was "in fairly good condition, considering the circumstances."

Von Karajan suffered bruises and shock on Thursday after losing his balance and stumbling from a rostrum as he tried to pick up a baton he had dropped. Orchestra officials said he would be released within a few days. He has been told to take two weeks' holiday.

Third World atomic agency move blocked

VIENNA, Sept. 23 (R) — A Third World bid to gain more equitable representation in the International Atomic Energy Agency has been blocked by other members of the U.N. watchdog body.

After a week of wrangling in closed committee at its annual meeting here, a resolution calling for more representatives from developing countries on the board of governors failed to secure the necessary support of two-thirds of the agency members.

At the closing session of the five-day meeting delegates voted only to continue discussion on the appeal and reconsider it at the 1979 conference, due to be held in New Delhi.

GREETINGS



We congratulate
H.M. King Khalid Ibn Abdul-Aziz,
H.R.H. Crown Prince Fahd Ibn Abdul-Aziz
and H.R.H. Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul-Aziz
Commander of the National Guard, on the National Day of Saudi Arabia.
We pray to Allah that the Kingdom may continue to
march onward to progress and prosperity under the wise leadership.

TOYOTA

ABDUL LATIF JAMEEL

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

One third for Israel, Arabs

Senate okays \$9.2b aid bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (R) — The Senate has approved a \$9.2 billion foreign economic and military aid appropriations bill, nearly a third of which is for Israel and three Arab countries.

The bill, approved by 39 to 22 votes, restores \$90 million in economic aid to Syria deleted by the House of Representatives.

The difference between the two bills must be reconciled by a Senate-House conference committee, which is expected to cut the Syrian aid.

Also included in the aid bill is about \$1.7 billion as the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund Wittenberg program facility, named after former IMF managing director Johannes Wittenberg, designed to help countries whose economies are hard hit by high oil prices.

Shortly afterwards the Senate voted 47-18 to allocate the full amount of the U.S. contribution, rejecting a proposal to cut it to \$500 million.

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal had said a cut in

the U.S. contribution would have destroyed an unprecedented international effort at a time when the world's monetary system was under serious strain.

The bill now goes to the two chambers for routine approval.

The Senate decided to cut off some eight million dollars in development aid for war-torn Nicaragua unless President Carter certifies that the aid will promote democracy or that adequate provision is made to see that it goes to the people it is meant to help.

Arabnews Economy

EEC vice president leads trade mission to Peking

BRUSSELS, Sept. 23 (AP) — Vice President Willem Hafkamp of the European Economic Community and a delegation of European business, trade union and banking leaders left Brussels for China on Saturday for a "goodwill and exploratory visit" to discuss further economic cooperation.

Hafkamp, the EEC commissioner for external relations, and the other delegation members will visit Peking, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Canton and meet with Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Chang, an EEC announcement said.

A five-year trade agreement between the EEC and China was signed in April and came

into effect June 1. The EEC has already proposed liberalized import measures for Chinese products including planned wood, leather and hides, clothing trimmings and some chemical products.

The EEC hopes to significantly boost its trade with the People's Republic, which amounted to \$1.1 billion in EEC exports and \$992 million in imports last year.

An EEC official said, "we're going to China to understand, to learn the opinions of the Chinese government."

The visitors will leave China via Hong Kong on Oct. 3. President Roy Jenkins of the EEC Commission is expected to visit China early next year.

Trade fair to open Oct. 15

Taiwan's economy makes progress

TAIPEI, Sept. 23 (CNA) — The Republic of China has made satisfactory economic progress in the first half of this year, an economist here has said.

The country retook its lead in exports with an increase of 33.8 per cent over the same period of last year, compared with the 24.5 per cent growth scored by the Republic of Korea, the expert said.

South Korea's decline in exports resulted from growing domestic demand and rising labor cost, he commented.

The Republic of China and South Korea both registered phenomenal increase in industrial production in the first six months with growth rates of 21.2 per cent and 24 per cent respectively.

The wholesale price index and consumer price index in June in Taiwan rose 3.6 per cent and 4.3 per cent from December last year, compared with 7.3 per cent and 10.3 per cent in South Korea.

However, the nation's increasing foreign exchange reserves and money supply may

lead to inflationary pressure, the expert said.

In another development the annual electronics and electrical appliances trade fair is scheduled to be held in Taipei, Oct. 15-25, according to the organizing committee.

On display will be a wide range of consumer electronic products and industrial electronic components and parts, including TV sets, stereos, cassette tape recorders, electronic clocks and watches, TV games, calculators, smoke detectors, burglar alarms, transceivers, microprocessors, mini-computers, intercoms, printed circuit boards and telecommunications equipment.

The electronics show held last year attracted 1,503 traders from 53 countries. The total value of the spot sales at the show last year amounted to \$9.9 million plus \$21.4 million worth of orders which are still under negotiation, a spokesman of the organizing committee said.

Exports of electronic products this year is expected to reach \$1,600 million, the spokesman said.

Oteiba visits Japan today

ABU DHABI, Sept. 23 (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Man'el Oteiba leaves here for Tokyo Sunday for a week-long visit to Japan, the official Emirates News Agency said Saturday.

Dr. Oteiba was due to have talks with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and International

Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto, it said. He was also due to attend a board meeting of the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company (ADGC). The company, which gathers and processes associated gas from Abu Dhabi's offshore oilfields, is holding its first even meeting in

Tokyo. Japanese firms have a 49 per cent shareholding in the company but buy the bulk of its products. The agency also said Dr. Oteiba was due to talk with other Japanese companies operating in

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closed Date
* Governorate of Eastern Province	Maintenance of Ras Tanura governorate	xx	30	Nov
* " " "	Maintenance of Al-Safaniyah governorate	xx	30	Nov
* " " "	Maintenance of Qaryat-ul-Oyun governorate in Al-Hasa	xx	30	Nov
* " " "	Maintenance of Al-Odailiyah governorate	xx	30	Nov
* " " "	Maintenance of Al-Hena governorate	xx	30	Nov
* " " "	Maintenance of Seihai governorate	xx	50	Nov
* " " "	Maintenance of Al-Qatif governorate	xx	50	Nov
* Ministry of Defense and Aviation	Supply of TV and radio sets	xx	100	Oct
* " " "	Catering for the cadets of military school in Bureidah	xx	100	Oct
* " " "	Supply of equipment and machinery for the Armed Forces press	xx	100	Oct
* " " "	Supply of industrial requirements for the press	xx	100	Oct
* " " "	Maintenance of automatic telephone exchanges	xx	50	Oct
* Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Securing of seeds, floors and climbing plants	6	50	Oct
* " " "	Supply of agricultural equipment for gardens	3	70	Oct



SAUDI PORTS AUTHORITY

VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF

THE 23rd. SEP. 1978

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arr. Det.
1A	JEDDAH CROWN	A.E.T.	RO RO	23/9/1978
1	MONA	SADAKA	LOADING CARS	4/9/1978
2	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
6	TSING CHAU	ALATAS	CEMENT/GENERAL	20/9/1978
7	KYROS	SADAKA	MARBLE	21/9/1978
7	HAMID	FAYEZ	WATER MELONS	21/9/1978
8	GREEN VALLEY (BARGES)	KANOO	RICE/FLLOUR/GENERAL	19/9/1978
9	GLORIOUS TRADER	VENUS	GEN/STEEL/TIMBER	20/9/1978
10	IBN HAZIM	KANOO	GENERAL/CONTR	21/9/1978
11	HAMLET ARABIA	S.N.L.	CONTAINERS/MAFIS	21/9/1978
12	EVIMERIA	ALSAADA	GEN./CONTAINERS	22/9/1978
13	EVER RELIANCE	A.E.T.	TIMBER	22/9/1978
14	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—
19	GERARD L.D.	ALSABAH	BULK CEMENT	14/9/1978
20	KANARIS	A.A.	BAGGED CEMENT	16/9/1978
21	FER JAMAICA	GULF	BAGGED CEMENT	5/9/1978
22	—	—	—	—
22/23	FILIPINAS SAUDI	ORRI	HOTEL SHIP	22/9/1978
38	BARGES EX	KANOO	GENERAL	16/9/1978
39	ACADIA FOREST	—	—	—
40	ARIS	ALPHA	IRON BARS/TILES/TIMBER	20/9/1978
41	PRIGNITZ	SHOBOKSHI	GENERAL	22/9/1978
42	ASSEBURG	M.E.S.A.	CITRUS FRUITS	13/9/1978
43	AL SADIQ	S.E. ASIA	BAGGED CEMENT	16/9/1978
44	—	—	—	—
Ro-Ro	AETOS	M.T.A.	RO RO	23/9/1978
	BALDUIN	FAYEZ	RO RO	23/9/1978
Vessels Arrived During Past 24 HRS:				
	LEON RE	ALPHA	RO RO	22/9/1978
	CEADAR STAR	ORIENTAL	FROZEN CHICKENS	22/9/1978
	HOUDA PEARL	ALWANI	BAGGED CEMENT	22/9/1978
	BENADIR	ORIENTAL	BANANAS	22/9/1978
	EVER RELIANCE	S.A.M.A.	TIMBER	22/9/1978
	AETOS	M.T.A.	RO RO	22/9/1978
	BLUE OCEAN	BAABOUD	GEN./LIVESTOCK	22/9/1978
	PRIGNITZ	SHOBOKSHI	GENERAL	22/9/1978
	BAHIAH	H.S.S.C.	RO RO	22/9/1978
	BALDUIN	FAYEZ	RO RO	22/9/1978
Vessels Expected During Next 24 HRS:				
	MILA	STAR	FRUITS/CHICKENS	23/9/1978
	MARE CARIBICO	STAR	FRUITS	23/9/1978
	ALI	BAABOUD	GENERAL	23/9/1978
	TASVO	ALIREZA	TO LOAD EMPTY CONTRS	23/9/1978
	PING CHAU	ALATAS	GENERAL	23/9/1978
	HUBALDUS	ORRI	STEEL/GENERAL	23/9/1978
	MAGNIFICENCE	ALIREZA	VEHICLES	23/9/1978
	VENTURE	—	—	—
	PITTSBURGH	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS	23/9/1978
	BELKUS "I"	S.M.A.	PASSENGERS/CARS	23/9/1978
	JEDDAH CROWN	A.E.T.	CONRS./TRAILORS	23/9/1978
	SAINT SERVAN	RED SEA	RO RO	23/9/1978
	ODYSSEUS	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	21/9/1978

TOTAL DISCHARGED ON THE PREVIOUS DAY FREIGHT TONS 59.68

WAITING TIME NIL

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DATE: 21-10-98/23-9-78
TIME: 0700HRS

Vessels Working	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
Berth No.				
3	AMSTEL PARK	KANOO	BUILDING MATERIALS/CONTAINERS	20/9/1978
4	ARABIAN UNITY	KANOO	CONTAINERS	22/9/1978
9	YUNG FONLU	GOSAIBI	GENERAL	16/9/1978
10	KOTA PURI	GULF	LOADING UREA	13/9/1978
11	CAPE GRAFTON	KANOO	PIPES LINE AGGREGATE	21/9/1978
12	CHRYL	GOSAIBI	IN BULK	13/9/1978
16	ASIA BEHO	GULF	TIMBER GENERAL	15/9/1978
18	WORLD EMBLEM	S.M.C.	GENERAL	15/9/1978
19	OLYMPIC POWER	S.E.A.	C. CEMENT	8/9/1978
20	FLITVICE	GOSAIBI	C. CEMENT	27/8/1978
21	BAJKA (D.B.)	BARBER	BULK CEMENT	14/9/1978
Vessels Working at Anch.				
	PRIMULA	S.M.C.	BULK CEMENT	18/9/1978
	OCEAN FRIEND	SALTE	C. CEMENT	18/9/1978
	EVNIA	A.E.T.	C. CEMENT	18/9/1978
	ASIA HOPE	KANOO	C. CEMENT	20/9/1978
	MARITIME COURIER	ALSAADA	STEEL BARS	21/9/1978
	PETRA	KANOO	RICE GENERAL	21/9/1978
Recent Arrivals:				
	ARIES CHIEF	KANOO	LIVE SHEEP	21/9/1978
	CAPE GRAFTON	KANOO	PIPES LINE AGGREGATE	21/9/1978
	STRATH CARROL	KANOO	IN BULK	22/9/1978
	IBN AL ABBAR	KANOO	GENERAL	21/9/1978
	IZHORA	KANOO	GENERAL	22/9/1978
	WESTERN	GOSAIBI	CARS	22/9/1978
	HIGHWAY	ALSAADA	STEEL BARS	21/9/1978
	MARITIME COURIER	ALIREZA	CARS	21/9/1978
	TOYOTA NO. 23	KANOO	RICE/GENERAL	21/9/1978
	PEIRA	KANOO	CONTAINERS	22/9/1978
	ARABIAN UNITY	KANOO	RO RO/CONTAINER	22/9/1978
	SEA SPEED ASIA	I.A.C.C.	CONTAINERS	21/9/1978
	CONON FOREST	BARBER	CONTAINERS	21/9/1978
Vessels Expected During Next 24 HRS:				
	IBN ZUHR	KANOO	—	—
	UNITED BOUNTY	ALQURAISHI	—	—
	NEDDLOYD SCHIE	KANOO	—	—
	CRESHIRE	GULF	—	—
	ENDEAVOUR	BARBER	—	—
	BARGE ON - 118	—	—	—

TONNAGE DISCHARGED: 89.467

WAITING TIME:

NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

Weekly Wall Street

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP) — Wall Street has been bracing for an economic slowdown for some time now, but the storm has yet to hit.

Recent indicators on the behavior of business activity have shown a little less vigor than was evident in the second quarter, when the U.S. gross national product grew at a rapid 8.7 per cent annual rate, after adjustment for inflation.

But neither have the data signaled the kind of marked slowdown in the economy that many analysts have forecast.

One reason for this, in the view of a number of Wall Streeters, has been the popularity of the six-month floating rate certificates, used to treasury bill rates, that banks and savings institutions have been permitted to offer since June 1.

"These certificates seem to have helped keep money in relatively good supply for borrowing, even though interest rates have reached lofty levels and appear to be headed still higher. On Friday the Federal Reserve raised the discount rate — the rate is charges on loans to its member commercial banks — from 7-3/4 to 8 per cent."

"The major development in the economy since last month is the rebound in saving inflows to mortgage lending institutions, resulting from the use of the new floating rate saving certificates," said Gary M. Wengowski, economist at Goldman, Sachs and Co.

"This should soften the impact of rising interest rates on economic activity over the near term and result in higher housing starts during the next two quarters than we were previously expecting," Wengowski wrote in the firm's monthly bulletin on the economy.

Despite the pleasant ring to all this, many analysts regard it as something less than an unmitigated blessing. As Wengowski put it:

"Despite the generally positive effects of the new saving certificates on near-term economic activity, there is a risk that they could sharpen next year's downturn by allowing a further buildup in already high consumer debt levels during the next several months."

Stock market investors generally may be feeling similar misgivings, to judge by the behavior of prices lately. The Dow Jones average of 30 indus-

tries fell 16.11 to 862.44 in the past week, after taking a 29.19-point drop the week before.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 1.44 to 57.37, and the American Stock Exchange market value index tumbled 6.78 to 167.28.

Big Board volume averaged 32.98 million shares a day, against 38.45 million the week before.

Late Thursday afternoon, volume for the year to date passed the 5.36 billion mark on the NYSE, breaking the record set in 1976 with more than three months still to go in 1978.

China to set up naphtha cracker at Kaohsiung

KAOHSIUNG, Sept. 23 (CNA) — Chinese Petroleum Corp. has decided to invest another NT\$10 billion for construction of its fourth naphtha cracker at Linyuan Industrial Park in Kaohsiung.

Except for an xylene separation unit, the third naphtha cracker is almost completed, and the catalytic reforming unit and the aromatics extracting unit are in operation. The xylene separation unit, carrying an investment of NT\$1,440 million, is expected to be completed soon and will undergo a trial run in November. Total investment of the third naphtha cracker amounts to \$81.1 million.

The official said that with the completion of the third naphtha cracker, Taiwan will be self-sufficient in basic and intermediate raw materials of the chemical and related industries. And when the fourth naphtha cracker project is completed in 1982, ethylene production will increase by another 350,000 metric tons.

The CPC official said most of the raw materials of the petrochemical industry come from natural gas, and intermediate raw materials of the petroleum industry.

One of the two petrochemical industrial centers on the island is located at Tainan, Hsinchu, in the north, the others at Linyuan, Kaohsiung, in the south.

arab news

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NEW PERCEPTIONS

The great debate now underway in the wake of the Camp David agreements centers on the question of who outsmarted whom. Did Menachem Begin "sucker" Anwar Sadat into accepting what is essentially the old Begin plan for the West Bank and Gaza? Or, as some U.S. analysts contend, did Begin outsmart himself, by setting in motion an irreversible process that will inevitably lead to full Palestinian self-determination?

Evidence can be marshalled on both sides, as is apparent from the debate. Certainly the Camp David framework for a comprehensive peace contains a number of elements from Begin's plan for limited autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. This is to be expected, since the first draft of the framework, which subsequently underwent 23 major revisions, was personally crafted by President Carter and Secretary Vance by drawing on elements in both Begin's plan and President Sadat's peace framework, and adding American concepts to help bridge major differences.

But it should be noted there are some clauses which Begin would not have tolerated in the pre-Camp David days. For example, the accord provides that the self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza would have the power of effective veto over undesirable solutions to the final status of the occupied territories. Any negotiated agreement on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza would be voted upon by the elected representatives of these areas.

Given the fact that most of these representatives will be supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization (a prospect U.S. officials privately accept) it is conceivable—perhaps inevitable—that these delegates would veto any final agreement that did not, in the words of the Camp David accord itself, "recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements." If such a veto were exercised, what would happen then? Would Israel simply say "no deal," call off the negotiations and re-establish its military government in the occupied territories? Perhaps. But it is also possible that by that time, peace momentum could have built up to such an extent, even within Israel itself, that the Israeli government would not dare to restore the status quo and incur the wrath of its own people and certainly that of the American government.

In other words, Begin may have, in signing the accords, set in motion a machine that he will not be able to stop, and in that sense, he may have outsmarted himself. As far as President Sadat is concerned, we can only hope that he will avoid the separate peace that appears to loom on the horizon, and will publicly link any progress on the proposed Egyptian-Israeli treaty with parallel progress on the West Bank and Palestinian questions. If he does not do so, then indeed Begin will have got the best of the bargain. The Israeli prime minister will have succeeded in dividing the Arab world to such an extent that the entire region may be destabilized, with possibly catastrophic consequences for all concerned.

If Mr. Sadat's stock has plummeted in the eyes of many Arabs, the opposite has happened in terms of his image in the United States. The president of Egypt is a greater hero now in America than ever before, for the simple reason that he is perceived by the public as a man who sincerely wants peace. A corollary of this has been the weakening of the Israeli lobby's grip on Congress and the American people. The Congress and the people see the statesmanship of Presidents Carter and Sadat as the key reason for the "success" of the Camp David conference, and virtually no credit is being given to Begin. In fact the Israeli prime minister's fortunes in America have sunk even further in recent days, thanks to his intransigent statements on West Bank withdrawal and Palestinian rights. He is now perceived in the United States as a man who either lied to his counterparts at Camp David or who has gone back on his word in the aftermath.

The result of these new perceptions in the U.S. may enable President Carter to pressure Israel as never before. He will have to, if anything is to be salvaged from these agreements.

saudi press review

Commenting on the visit to the Kingdom by the U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Cyrus Vance, **Al-Madina** said that the talks were very important in the present circumstances.

The United States, which is playing a commendable role through the good offices of President Carter, is seeking Arab support for the results of the Camp David summit which is especially important since any solution of the Middle East problem concerns the entire Arab nation.

The paper went on to say that the Kingdom is very concerned that any solution of the problem should include its fundamental elements of which the Palestinian homeland, the future of the exiled Palestinians, and Israeli withdrawal

from the occupied Arab lands including Jerusalem, are the leading ones.

These fundamental elements without which there could be no acceptable solution of the struggle in the Middle East, had already been affirmed by the Kingdom in its declaration of attitude towards the Camp David summit conference results.

Al-Madina reaffirmed the need to have a well-integrated solution combining all these basic elements to ensure the realization of peace in the area. And said that the government of Saudi Arabia will not cease to strive towards that end.

Al-Madina columnist Muhammad Salahuddin took President Sadat to task for having neglected to consult with his

Arab friends before signing the Camp David accords. Salahuddin said that while President Sadat may not be blamed for not having consulted with the rejectionist front we cannot do the same with regards to the other Arab leaders who had been on the best of terms with him and had supported him and exchanged confidence with him all these years.

The columnist said that the Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had consulted with all his political enemies before signing anything at Camp David as well as with various sections of Jews in the country. But President Sadat chose to face his Arab friends with a fait accompli hoping that they would have to accept.

Like the results of his Jerusa-

lem visit, the results of the Camp David summit may be more serious than the event.

Commenting on the departure of King Khalid for medical treatment abroad, **Al-Bilad**'s editorial seized the opportunity to discuss the nature of relations between the government of Saudi Arabia and the people of the country in the light of the benign rule of King Khalid himself. The paper said that the relationship between the rulers and the people has always been characterized by loyalty, love and mutual confidence which have stood both sides in good stead and carried the country forward at such a pace and in such a short time.

The paper wished the King a speedy recovery and a safe return home.

Writing a political opinion in **Al-Bilad**, Hassan Anqawi posed the question whether

Lebanon would become the test balloon for Arab differences over the results of the Camp David conference since there exist thousands of armed Palestinians and armed right-wing militias supported by Israel which have already been trading rockets and missiles during the last two days.

With the situation in Lebanon as disturbed as it has always been "Arab differences over the Camp David accord may merely be reflected there."

Some observers believe that large scale Arab attempts would be made soon to curtail the serious consequences of the Camp David summit conference, and Arab differences in the first place and their repercussions on Lebanon. These attempts will seek to minimize the results of the Camp David accords while assuring everybody that the Arabs continue to seek peace but not in fragments and that they have not really rejected peace by rejecting the Camp David accords.

"IT COMES OUT FUZZY"



Mauritania's 'catastrophe'

By Tony Hodges

NOUAKCHOTT — "Our country has arrived at catastrophe," says Lt. Col. Ould Salek, President of Mauritania's ruling "Military Committee of National Correction."

The quiet, shy military leader, who took power in a coup on July 10, adds: "I won't even say to the edge of catastrophe. It has reached catastrophe. The funds have run out. The whole economy is practically destroyed."

He blames the crisis on his predecessor, Mokhtar Ould Daddah, who ruled here for 18 years. At the root of the trouble is the war with Polisario, which began when Ould Daddah and Morocco's King Hassan took over the old Spanish colony of Western Sahara relinquished by Spain two-and-a-half years ago.

Mauritania, which then had an army of less than 2,000, probably had no idea at the time that it would soon have to face attacks all over its vast, underpopulated desert territory from Polisario's rapid, truck-borne guerrillas.

Time and again, the guerrillas raided against the strategic 650-kilometer railway from the iron mines at the Zouerate to the port of Nouadhibou, on which Mauritania depended last year for 82 percent of its export earnings.

To meet the threat, Ould Daddah hurriedly increased his army to over 15,000 men, troops in 9,000 Moroccan convoys and called on France for air support.

None of this could have happened at a worse time. Mauritania has suffered from the great Sahelian drought and earnings from its main export, iron, have been falling because of the world steel slump.

The end result was that Ould Daddah had to borrow massively from abroad to pay for the war and keep his eco-

nomy afloat. According to the Central Bank of Mauritania, the country's external public debt had reached \$467 million by the end of last year, an amount equivalent to 92 percent of its gross domestic product.

This figure takes into account only disbursed foreign loans. Including loans that have been agreed but not yet disbursed, external public debt at the end of last year was \$711 million.

By April, the Ould Daddah government was finding it difficult even to pay army wages and civil service salaries.

Immediately after coming to power, the Military Committee of National Correction negotiated \$35 million of emergency aid — \$15 million from Morocco and \$10 million each from France and Libya.

Officials of the National Industrial and Mining Company, the largest state industry, say that Polisario attacks on the Zouerate-Nouadhibou railway led last year to the cancellation of 150 iron ore trains. This held up some 1,575,000 tons of iron ore worth 122 million, 18 percent of annual iron ore exports.

Last year, for the first time in its history, the company ran up a deficit — to the tune of \$41 million, according to well informed sources here.

Iron exports are still dwindling because of guerrilla raids, and the total this year is expected to be less than 6.5 million tons, compared with 8.4 million last year and 11.7 million in the record year of 1974.

And the price has fallen, too, because of slack world demand, tumbling from \$17 a ton in 1976 to \$14 last year.

Given the vital place of iron in Mauritania's economy, this setback has plunged the trade balance heavily into deficit:

there was a slight trade surplus in 1973, but by last year exports were barely covering half the import bill.

Mauritania's copper industry has been hit even harder than the iron industry. SOMIMA, a state-owned company which mined copper at Akjoujt, was forced to close down in May and lay off its workforce because of the low world copper price.

As if all these problems were not enough, Mauritania has also had to cope with the prolonged Sahelian drought. With only one percent of its land capable of cultivation even in non-drought years, it has always needed food imports. With the drought, almost all food has had to be imported.

Last year was an agricultural disaster. Only 14,000 tons of sorghum and millet, the two principal subsistence foods, were harvested, about one-tenth of national needs.

So far this year rainfall has been fairly good, so peasant farmers are hoping for a better crop. The years of drought have made traditional nomadism increasingly precarious. Only 23 percent of the 1.42 million population are now nomads, compared with 78 percent in 1959.

Nouakchott is surrounded by sprawling shantytowns and tent encampments, housing tens of thousands of refugees from the drought who are jobless and dependent on food hand-outs for survival.

The capital, which was planned for 15,000 people when it was founded 20 years ago, had 135,000 inhabitants when a census was taken in January 1977. Now, officials here say, the population could be approaching 200,000.

With this panorama of problems, it is little wonder that Lt. Col. Ould Salek's first priority is to extricate the country from a war that it cannot afford. — (OFNS)

Camp David: a grand design?

By Dennis Winters

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON —

With the Carter Middle East summit now concluded (if confused), political analysts in Washington and elsewhere are debating the alternate scenarios which might result from Camp David diplomacy.

What about the larger picture? If the Arab-Israeli conflict was a limited regional spat, one of the superpowers would not be opening its presidential retreat to create another site for their wrangling. This is especially so when the host at the Camp David retreat is pressed with so many other do-or-die problems.

For many analysts, the "larger" picture is Carter's deteriorating domestic image. For others, it is Carter's obvious need to keep Arab countries interested in relying upon his "good offices."

But is there an even larger picture that might explicate these events?

It is the assumption of a "grand design" that affords, erroneously or not, the larger picture. This assumption leads the observer to assume that most major events are not isolated, but are strategic components of a well-orchestrated plan.

Two dramatic events that have filled foreign policy columns lately exemplify the increasingly interrelated nature of current global foreign policy: Carter's Middle East summit and China's extraordinary movement toward an extricated diplomacy.

If one harbors the notion that Carter's foreign policy moves are unrelated and reactive, these two events will indeed have little connection. However, for those analysts who view events through the prism of a "grand design" the connection becomes clear and definitely momentous.

From their earliest writings, the current U.S. National Security Council planners have argued that confederations of nations, based solidly on ideological concepts such as the Cold War Axis, Zionism, Last Bastion of Democracy in the Middle East (Israel), or America's best friend in Asia (Taiwan), are simply outdated and, in more complex ways, dangerous.

This dependence for U.S. security on ideological commitments should be altered and, with it, the world's dependence on the U.S. to support country after country in local "disputes" must go along with it. Except for last resort situations involving "low-level" violence, the U.S. should limit its risk and involvement to arms sales and even these sales should have a "ceiling."

The United States, Japan and Europe should form a strong, trilateral relationship during this interim period while pressure should be brought upon other larger powers to seek the more "enlightened" policies of competition, consultation and cooperation. The intensity of the recent OECD meetings result not only from the failure of U.S. economic policies, but also represent U.S. pressure on Japan and Germany to share the burden of reconstructing the world economic order.

The strategy of creating this

"more enlightened" cooperative attitude within the decision-making apparatus of Russia and China has been outlined in the books of Zbigniew Brzezinski (NSC Chief) and Samuel Huntington (until recently advisor to the NSC on Soviet relations). The latter, upon returning to the School of International Studies, restated the essence of current U.S. strategy: First, we have to accept that our relations with the Soviets involve both competition and cooperation, secondly, "...the Soviets have achieved...rough overall military equivalence with the U.S."

Given these two premises, what is to be used to bring Russia to the "enlightenment" of competition and cooperation from the darkness of revolutionary ideology?

Huntington says: "I am not urging economic warfare... I am suggesting that we employ economic diplomacy in dealing with the Soviets." Last fall he said, "We began looking at the whole question of the economic problems in the Soviet Union and at ways in which we could use American advantages in this area. One of the things that came out of this was a need for greater flexibility to provide economic inducement, or impose economic penalties, in the context of the overall political relationship with the Soviets."

It should be mentioned that the study found an area of striking U.S. advantage in oil technology. Thus, when the Scharansky trial went badly in Moscow, the president headed the study's suggestion and placed oil technology on the Commodities Control List. In blunt terms, Huntington stated, "If they are encouraging Cubans to intervene in Africa and taking harsh lines on dissidents and other things, I don't see how we can work with them and expand trade. We can if they are willing to be more accommodating and moderate their behavior."

Finally, beyond using direct technology transfer as a lever against Russia, there is an important nuance in his scheme which implies a strategy of using technology transfer as a means of accelerating certain countries along the road toward economies based on high technology. In his own writings, Brzezinski urges the use of this strategy in the more liberal factions of countries in Eastern Europe and, of course, China.

Well within the sharp outline of the plan is a four-cornered set of competitive/cooperative relations involving Japan, Europe, China and Russia with the U.S. in the center. This plan envisions making the U.S. controller of these four corners through discretionary technology transfer ("economic diplomacy") and the charting of economic spheres of influence.

In China, the success of Carter's scheme has recently become evident. It is not a matter of coincidence that following the Brezhnev/Huntington visit China has opened a whirling anti-Russian diplomatic offensive in countries as seemingly disparate from each other as Iran and Rumania—and this against a chilling background of deteriorating Soviet-U.S. relations.

The recent Chinese-Japanese treaty of friendship and China's involvement in putting pres-

sure on Russia were China's first movements within the framework of the Carter/Brzezinski "grand design." In conjunction with Hua's visits to Yugoslavia and Rumania, Carter's human rights campaign acted to undercut the purist Russian stance as protector of Third World countries from the "imperialist" U.S. The purpose of discretionary technology transfer is to force cracks in Russian alliances by exhibiting Moscow's inability to provide the technology that countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia desperately need. Busy with these problems, NSC planners hope Russia will have less time and less inclination for supporting client-nation incursions in Africa and elsewhere.

Thus, the "China card," like the other country cards in this scheme, is not meant to be played separately. While this plan does not co-opt or intervene in Chinese internal politics, it does create an on-going quid pro quo bargain ready to use in crises within economic spheres of influence.

This is where China's relation to the summit comes in. Camp David is really a trajectory—a launching pad to be the first test of major powers' cooperation in a regional dispute. Last fall's Soviet-U.S. communique on the Middle East was simply premature: the groundwork had not been laid well enough that the U.S. could exert enough pressure on the parties involved.

The regional support of Saudi Arabia for Egypt provided one source of pressure for a settlement of the conflict, but was not as effective as it potentially could have been due to the lack of a counterpart country to exert influence on Israel. In other words the Geneva conference didn't happen because lack of cooperation precluded the ability to force a peaceful conclusion to the negotiations.

But the Camp David trajectory will place the position of either of the parties into the brightest spotlight of global perspective. As a very important card in global decision-making, planned in accordance with an effective game plan, China could be one card in a very powerful hand indeed.

If Carter does not get what he wants at Camp David, he may look for his next move in the capitals of Peking, London and Paris. It is worth noting that after the October, 1973 war, none other than the present leader of China, Hua Kuofeng, refused to support the U.N. Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire, not only on the grounds of it being a "concoction" by the two superpowers, but also because it ignored the question of Israeli acceptance of Arab lands and the rights of the Palestinians. "If the Security Council is to adopt any resolution at all, it must condemn all the acts of aggression by the Israeli Zionists in the strongest of terms, (and) give firmest support to the Egyptian, Syrian and Palestinian peoples in the just action they are taking to resist the aggressions."

Given the current climate of conflict among the superpowers, it will be difficult to play both the Russian and the China cards at the same time; but if one can't have both, then the most willingly cooperative card is to be preferred.

Greece and the Soviets

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ATHENS —

The Soviet Union is trying to improve its ties with Greece following removal of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey.

Greek Foreign Minister George Rallis returned to Greece two weeks ago from what has been described as a highly successful visit to the Soviet Union.

The Russians are said to have shown unexpected sympathy for Greece's position on key international issues, especially in connection with Greece's relations with Turkey, its long-time rival.

The Greek and Soviet governments issued a joint communique, pledging to strengthen their bilateral ties and calling for increased efforts toward East-West détente.

Rallis is the first senior cabinet official to visit Moscow since Greece's military dictatorship was brought down in 1974.

All shades of political opinion here are surprised and pleased by the outcome of the Rallis visit to Moscow. According to the Greeks, the Soviets even supported the Greek position on the Aegean dispute, the most contentious issue between Greece and Turkey since from Cyprus.

The Greeks and Turks have overlapping claims in the Aegean which brought them close to conflict in 1976. The Turks argue that mineral rights in the Aegean should be divided by a line running midway between the two countries, but the Greeks contend that the Aegean is in effect a Greek lake because of a string of Greek islands close to the Turkish coast.

According to the official Greek news agency, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko supported the Greek position that the presence of the islands made the Aegean a spe-

cial case which deserved special treatment. There has been no confirmation of this from the Soviet side, and there is some skepticism that Rallis' visit produced any real breakthrough. Any substantial change in Soviet policy in the Eastern Mediterranean would damage Moscow's relations with Turkey.

Yet Moscow's desire to improve relations with Greece is obvious. Premier Constantine Karamanlis was invited to visit Moscow, and both Gromyko and Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin accepted invitations to come to Greece.

Until Congress voted to lift the arms embargo on Turkey, the Soviet Union appeared to be more interested in wooing the center-left Turkish government of Bulent Ecevit. Ecevit was threatening to change Turkey's traditionally pro-Western position and the Soviet chief of staff visited Ankara, along with other Soviet officials. — (LAT)

Joseph Morris

National Day: Saudi Arabia celebrates its 46th anniversary

JEDDAH—Forty-six years ago, King Abdul Aziz surveyed the domains regained by his family for the Najd family of the House of Saud. He was king of "Hejaz and Najd and its Dependencies." In the southwest, his third son, Prince Faisal, was firmly in control of the Asir. The holy cities of Mecca and Medina had been regained for the House of Saud in the campaigns of 1924-1925. From the Arabian Gulf to the Red Sea, from the northern reaches of the Nafud Desert to the southern rim of the Rub Al Khali, the House of Saud ruled supreme. To push further south into the Yemen, north into Transjordan or Iraq, or west into the Trucial Coast would mean incurring the wrath of the British.

Twice before the descendants of Mani ibn Rabia al Mursayd had extended their alliance with the descendants of Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab to the far reaches of the Arabian Peninsula. But never had their realm been more secure, never had the tribes and clans been more united.

Thirty years after riding out of exile in Kuwait to regain Riyadh on a daring raid, Abdul Aziz ibn Abdul Rahman



King Khaled with Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Hafez Assad of Syria.

ibn Saud went further than any Saudi had gone before. On Sept. 23, 1932, he declared the lands under his rule the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The royal decree attracted little attention beyond the Arabian Peninsula. But today—Citizen's Day, the 46th anniversary of that decree—Saudi Arabia stands in the spotlight of global attention. Forty-six heads of state have called on King Abdul Aziz' fifth son,

King Khaled, just to the last year.

Riyadh, the "gardens" of the Wadi Hanifah, is a world capital. In councils of Islam, the Kingdom carries the banner for unity; the mantle of the ancient Caliphates, the "defender of the faithful," rests more readily with Riyadh than any other capital.

In global economic summits, Riyadh commands respect and awe. The Kingdom takes its

deserved seat on the executive council of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) this year. In Zurich, Tokyo, Frankfurt, Paris, London and New York, the bankers of the world watch the Saudi Riyal with acute interest, even though the Kingdom's currency is not one available for international trade and speculation on world money markets.

To the uninformed, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its power and authority, rests solely on the world's demand for oil. But none of this would be possible had not the House of Saud evolved as it did, over 500 years of history, into a royal family unique in today's world.

There were several fateful decisions taken along the way. Ma'at ibn Rabia Al Mursayd came from Hasa in what is now the Eastern province to settle in Wadi Hanifah about the middle of the 15th century (circa 960 A.H.). The oasis area he chose to settle was already known as a popular center for the Najd region, a place where the desert air combined with springs of fresh water.

By the beginning of the 17th



King Faisal with Jordan's King Hussein.

century, his descendants were rulers of a small emirate centered around Diriyah. About 1720, Saud ibn Muhammad became ruler of the emirate, and it is from his reign that the House of Saud takes its name.

Saud died in 1725, to be succeeded by his son, Muhammad ibn Saud. Muhammad's rule witnessed the formation of an alliance that would make the House of Saud known across the peninsula.

In 1745, Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab settled in Diriyah under the protection of the Saudis. A religious scholar brought up in the traditions of the Hanbali Law School, Wahhab argued for a purification of Islam to return it to the original monotheism of Prophet Muhammad.

The union of Wahhab and Saud began the first of three phases in the history of the Saudi realm. In 1773, Riyadh was captured for the first time. In 1803, the forces of the Sharif of Mecca were defeated, and Mecca came under the rule of the House of Saud. Medina was taken in 1805.

Abdul Aziz ibn Muhammad ibn Saud became ruler in 1765, and, before his death in 1803,

brought the Saudis into conflict with a lifelong enemy, the Ottoman Empire of the Turkish sultanate. The Ottoman governor of Egypt regained Mecca and Medina in 1812, and Diriyah itself fell to the Egyptian armies in 1818. Abdullah ibn Abdul Aziz was taken prisoner and was executed in Istanbul, thus bringing to an end the first major phase of Saudi history.

Abdullah's son, Turki launched the second major phase by taking Riyadh again in 1824. His son Faisal took over in 1834, and ruled over all of the Najd, the Hasa and even down into inner Oman. Faisal made a fateful appointment in 1835 by placing Abdullah ibn Ali ibn Rashid as his governor in Hail. The two men were close allies in battle and politics throughout their lives, but it was the descendants of the House of Rashid who brought the second phase of Saudi history to a close. The Ottoman armies retook Hasa, and in 1891, the Rashids expelled Abdul Rahman ibn Abdullah ibn Saud from Riyadh.

Abdul Rahman fled into exile in Kuwait, taking with him his young son Abdul Aziz.

The story of Abdul Aziz' conquest of Riyadh is a well known one, but worth recalling. Late in 1901, Abdul Aziz rode out of Kuwait on a foray into the Rashid domains with 40 raiders. After some initial skirmishes along the Hasa and Hofuf, Abdul Aziz camped his men on the edge of the Rub Al Khali, where they spent the month of Ramadan fasting as fugitives.

In the early morning of Jan. 15, 1902, Abdul Aziz and his men rode under the cover of darkness to Riyadh. Twelve men scaled the walls, took over a household near the governor's palace and attacked in the morning. Once again, Riyadh was returned to the House of Saud.

In 1921, Abdul Aziz captured Hail, and returned the Ra-



King Abdul Aziz meeting with U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt.

shid family to favor within his court. It was a common practice of the man who would be Saudi Arabia's first king to unite them to his cause.

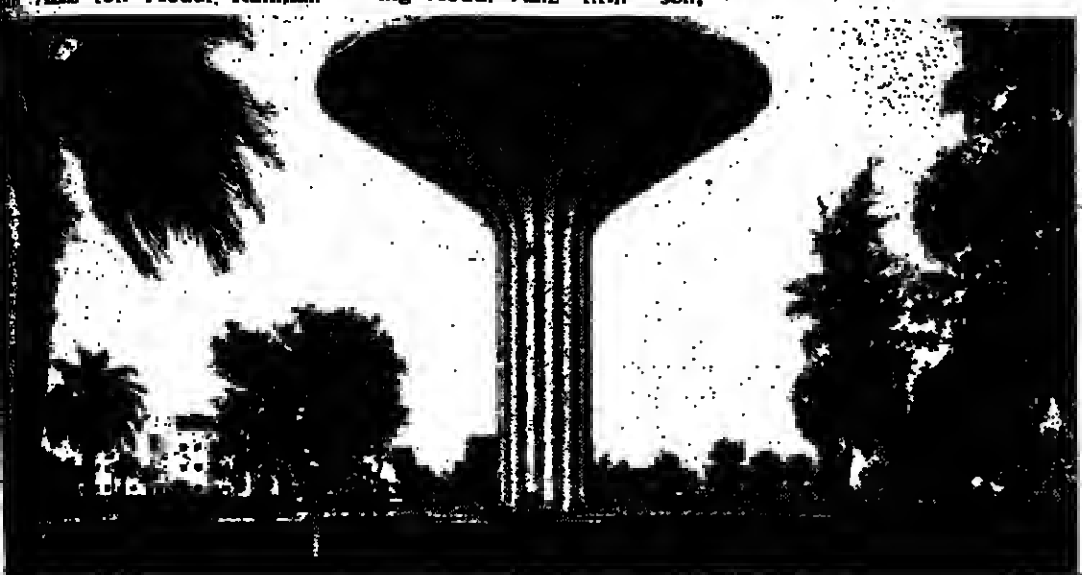
Mecca, Medina, Taif and Jeddah all fell between 1924 and 1926.

The same year King Abdul Aziz issued the decree creating the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, oil was discovered in Bahrain. Six years later, the oilmen struck the first successful well, Dammam No. 7, in a country that would prove to hold the greatest known oil fields in the world.

King Abdul Aziz, the man responsible for the creation of Saudi Arabia, died in 1953, leaving his land at peace, prosperity, and safe for its people and the millions of pilgrims of Islam for the first time in centuries.

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Riyadh a world capital



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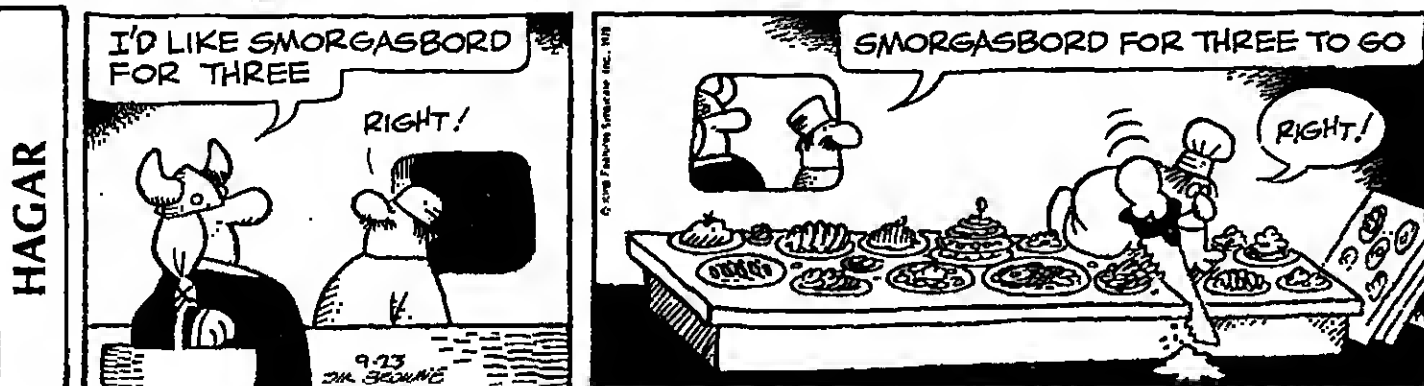
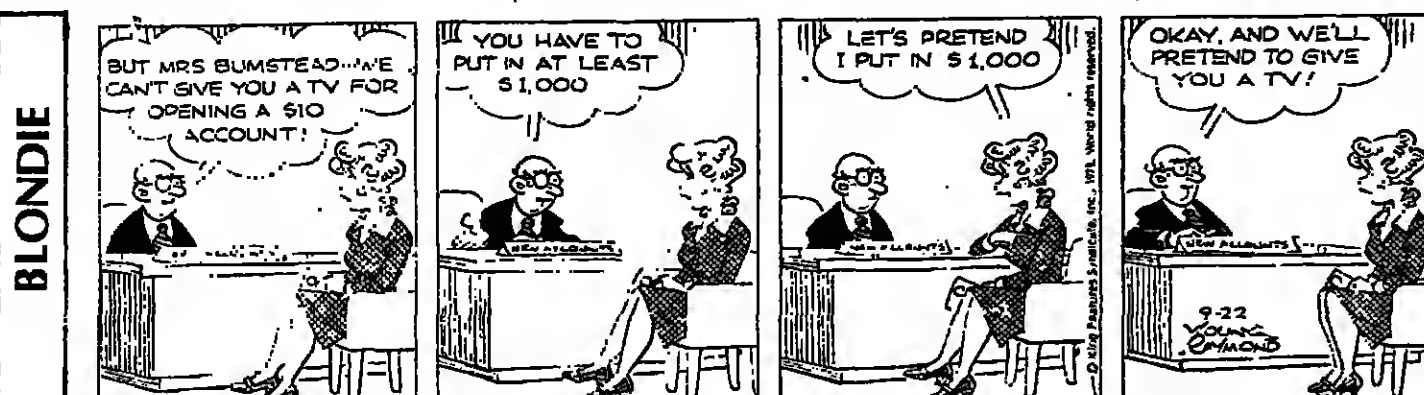
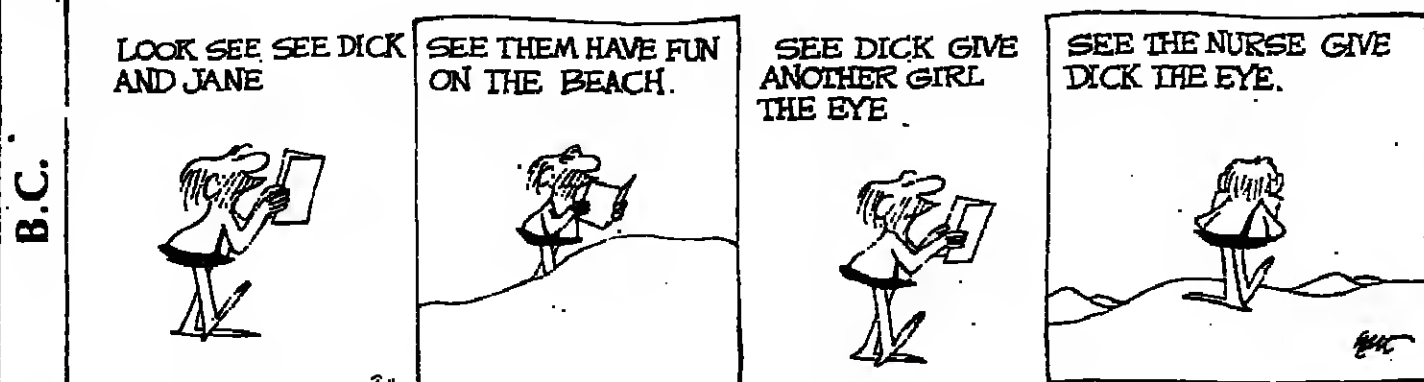
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Clean the decks

5 Hupacatch and jacks

10 Bridge fee

11 Francis, not Connie

12 Gardner, not Ava

13 Jaeger, not Mick

14 Vowel trio

15 That male

16 Dress up

17 Synthetic

18 Bustle

20 Keep out

21 Resort in Yugoslavia

22 Under

23 One month in heaven

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2

Sox fall to humble Blue Jays

Yanks drop one but keep 2-game margin

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP) — The New York Yankees lost their game Friday night — a 5-4 defeat on a rain-soaked ground.

The Yankees, defending champions, were outplayed by the Cleveland Indians, 10 innings, but they won their two-game lead in the American League East and moved closer to clinching the division title as Red Sox were beaten by Toronto Blue Jays, 5-4. The Blue Jays' magic number for winning the pennant now is 10.

January shoots 6-under for share of Napa lead

NAPA, California, Sept. 23 (AP) — Don January and Ed Reed moved slightly ahead in a huge pack of golfers under way in Napa's \$200,000 event.

January, 48, hit every green regulation, made seven birdies and three putts once for only 66 on Silverado Country Club's 6,480-yard course while Sam Snead, 68, missed a 68 on the longer course.

January's 36-hole totals of 134 and 135, a two-stroke edge over Snead, who was tied for 137, moved them into a tie for third place. That group included Dave Eichelberger and Haskins who shared the first lead with Snead and Caldwell.

January, with a 69 Friday on north course, was at 137, seven others including Ben Lawton, Lou Graham and Jerry Lietzke.

January has won 12 tournaments in 22 years on the Professional Golfers Association and is \$60,000 short of the \$1 million for life winnings. First prize is \$40,000.

He cut for the final two rounds, which will be played on the 6,772-yard north course, at 142, two under par, 171 players making it.

Henry Miller, who won a \$353,000 four years ago, is now trying to salvage a

Cleveland's winning run. The hit followed a walk to Duane Kuiper, a wild pitch by loser Rich Gossage and an intentional walk to Bernie Carbo.

The Yanks had tied the game with three runs after two out in the ninth, the last two runs scoring on Lou Piniella's single.

Blue Jays 5, Red Sox 4. Boston muffed an opportunity to gain ground on the Yankees by bowing to last-place Toronto, 5-4. The Blue Jays overcame a 4-3 deficit on singles by pinchhitter Bob Bailor and Dave McKay, a walk to Doug Ault and Rick

Bosetti's two-run single on the first pitch by reliever Bill Campbell.

Royals 4-0, Twins 2-4. Meanwhile, the Kansas City Royals reduced their pennant-clinching number to four in the AL West by splitting a doubleheader with the Minnesota Twins. The Royals won the opener, 4-2, as Larry Gura

pitched a six-hitter for his 15th victory and Frank White smashed a tie-breaking homer. The Twins took the nightcap, 4-0, behind Geoff Zahn's six-hitter.

Angels 3, White Sox 2. The second-place California Angels drew within five games of Kansas City, edging the Chicago White Sox, 3-2. Don Baylor's two-run single capped a three-run California third-inning uprising and helped Frank Tanana win his 18th game.

Tigers 7, Orioles 5. Elsewhere in the AL, the Detroit Tigers scored twice in the 10th inning with Parrish's sacrifice fly and Alan Trammell's RBI triple and beat the Baltimore Orioles, 7-5. Rusty Staub drove in four Detroit

runs with two doubles.

Brewers 3, A's 0. The three-hit pitching of Ed Rodriguez, Jerry Auguste and Bill Castro, plus Robin Yount's two-run single, helped the Milwaukee Brewers top the Oakland A's, 3-0.

Rangers 10-1, 2-0. And the Texas Rangers swept a doubleheader from the Seattle Mariners, 10-2 and 1-0. John Ellis' three-run homer highlighted a nine-run first-inning burst by Texas in the opener and made it easy for Doc Medich, who scattered seven hits, Ferguson Jenkins hurled a three-hitter in the second game.

Reds 6, Braves 4. In the National League, the Cincinnati Reds rallied for three runs in the seventh inning — two on Johnny Bench's single and one on Dave Concepcion's hit — and defeated the Atlanta Braves, 6-4.

Cubs 5, Cardinals 3. Bill Buckner's two-run single keyed a three-run ninth inning and lifted Chicago to a 5-3 decision over St. Louis, the Cubs' 14th victory in 16 games against the Cardinals this year.

Philadelphia's East Division leaders were rained out at New York against the Mets, while the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates were not scheduled to play.

Chess players adjourn 5-hour 'dynamic' game

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, Sept. 23 (AP) — Viktor Korchnoi and defending world chess champion Anatoly Karpov fought a five-hour battle during their 25th game that was adjourned after 41 moves.

Korchnoi, who played white and initiated an English opening, sealed his 42nd move to suspend the game until Sunday.

"The game is very dynamic," International Master Miroslav Radjovic of Yugoslavia said. "This is the most original game so far in the match."

The two players surprised each other at the start of the game when Karpov made an unexpected move, a pawn to king 4 "which is a very sharp variation," Radjovic said.

The challenger came out with his own version of a surprise move when he sent his

queen to knight three in the fourth move.

"This is something Korchnoi always likes to play — a complicated game," the Yugoslav player said.

The game was originally scheduled for Thursday but Karpov, who has been showing signs of exhaustion, used his right to postpone the contest until Saturday.

Friday night, Korchnoi's chief representative British Grandmaster Raymond Keene stormed out of a closed match-jury session after renewed complaints about the appearance in a hotel lobby of Korchnoi's two American yoga teachers.

The two are out on bail pending appeal against a murder charge.

"They are just going too far," Keene said of the jury. "They are virtually killing Korchnoi off in the match."

SPORT SHORTS

LOS ANGELES, (AP) — Dick Stockton upset top-seeded Eddie Dibbs and second-seeded Brian Gottfried whipped Australian John Newcombe Friday night in third-round action of \$200,000 men's tennis tournament.

HARTFORD, Connecticut, (AP) — South Africa's Johan Wriek and Hank Pfister of the U.S. advanced to the semifinals of the \$75,000 men's tennis tournament in Hartford Friday.

BOURNEMOUTH, England, (AP) — Top-seeded Jose Higueras of Spain scored an easy 6-2, 6-1 win over Britain's John Feaver to reach the semifinals of the British Hard Court Tennis Championships here Friday.



ONE HUNDREDTH: Tanzania's Filbert Bayi, one of the leading contenders for Monday's "Golden Mile" in Tokyo, fails by one hundredth of a second to hold Britain's David Moorcroft in the 1,500 meters at the recent Commonwealth Games.

U.S., Soviets gather for Tokyo clash

TOKYO, Sept. 23 (AP) — As world record holders and potential breakers gather here for Monday's biggest track and field event in Japan since the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, American coaches say the meet will boil down to a battle between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Of course, the Soviet Union will win the games," Igor M. Mudrik, the Soviet coach said Friday.

American coach Frank Costello said "Unfortunately, it is a bad time for us because it is one month past the end of the U.S. season."

"The Soviets have an exceptionally strong team and I'm impressed. But in some events, I think we are stronger," he said.

Eight countries are taking part in the games, the United States, the Soviet Union, West

Germany, France, Italy, Poland, Britain and Japan. The games are sanctioned by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The featured event is the first Dubai "Golden Mile" with the world's leading milers competing for a gold trophy worth \$8,500 with a further \$400,000 provided over three years.

The "Golden Mile" originally to be held in the Dubai International Track and Field Championships this fall, was shifted to the Tokyo meet when the Dubai event was canceled.

Heading the list of top athletes in the "Golden Mile" are Filbert Bayi of Tanzania and Henry Rono of Kenya.

Bayi holds the world record of 3:32.2 in the 1,500 meters and Rono has broken world

records in the 3,000, 5,000 and 10,000 meters and the 3,000 meter steeplechase this year.

The games will serve as pointers to the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

Among the athletes taking part are Valeri Borzov of the Soviet Union, gold medalist in both the men's 100-meter and 200-meter events at the 1972 Munich Olympics, Simeoni Sara of Italy and Karl Hans Riehm of West Germany, who this season set new world records in the women's high jump and in men's hammer throw.

Aogret Richter of West Germany, who won the women's 100-meter dash and was placed second in the women's 200-meter dash at the Montreal Olympics and Arenia Azewins,

ki of Poland, who won gold medals in both the women's 200-meter and 400-meter runs at Montreal are also featured.

Other athletes to watch include Vladimir Yashchenko of the Soviet Union, who this season established a new world high jump record of 2.34 meters, bettering his previous mark of 2.33 meters.

Zelentsova, the Soviet 400-meter runner, said she hoped to break her own world record of 54.89.

"Two days ago I ran and clocked 54.96. If the track conditions are good on Monday I will beat my record," she said.

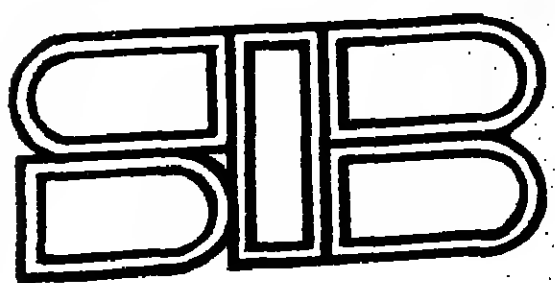
Coaches of both the U.S. and Soviet teams agree on one point. Victory depends on the track conditions. In case of heavy rain the games will be postponed to Tuesday.



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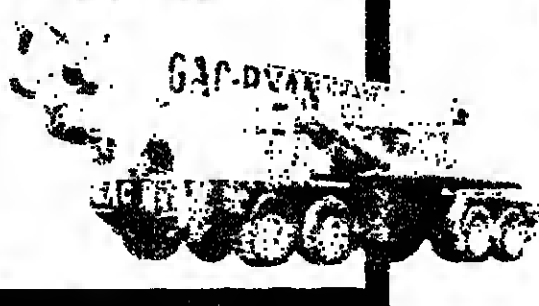
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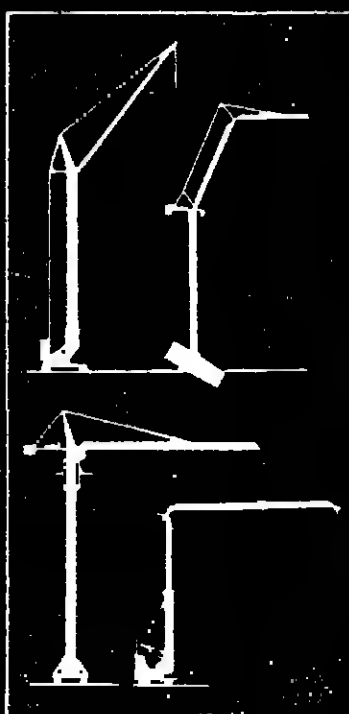
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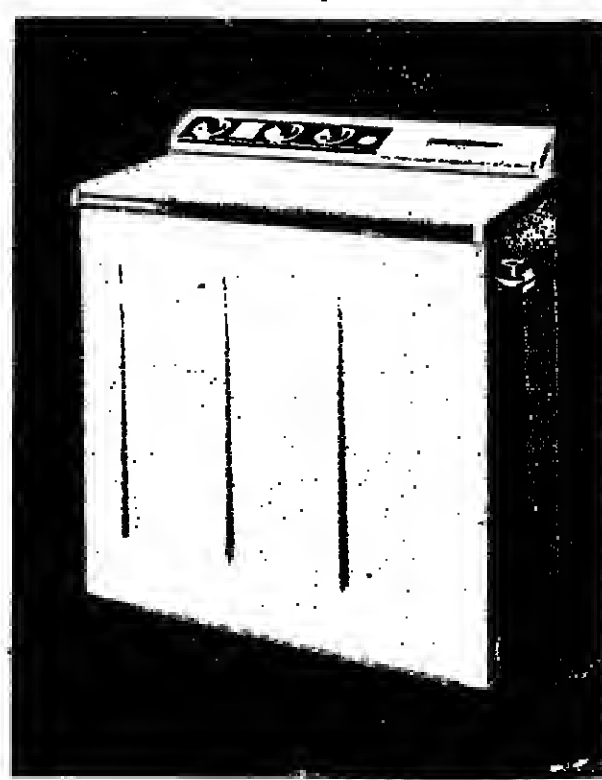
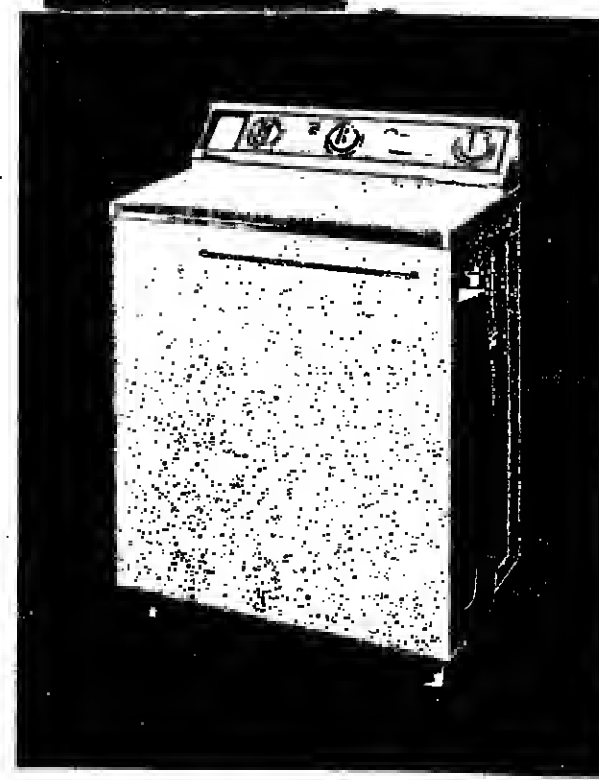
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Bentley & Sons	129 1/2	130 1/2
Birch Circle	253 1/2	259 1/2
BOI International	73	76
Bond C. Ltd.	312 1/2	317 1/2
Bovator Corp.	285 1/2	287 1/2
B.R.T. Industries	312 1/2	317 1/2
British Hedges	14	16 1/4
British Petroleum	912	916
Brown (John) & Co.	96	97
Burnham Oil Co.	74	76
Cathay Shipping	69 1/2	69 1/2
Chemical Union	151 1/2	151 1/2
Courtauld	113	113
De La Rue Co.	379 1/2	372 1/2
Distillers Co.	267	271
Dunlop Holdings	96	97
EMI	159 1/2	163 1/2
Fisons	386 1/2	388 1/2
General Accident	212	214
General Electric	329 1/2	334 1/2
Glen Holdings	627 1/2	631 1/2
Grand Metropolitan	114 1/2	116 1/2
G.L. Unilever Group	240	240
Guinness Royal Co.	290 1/2	294 1/2
Haywards Shipley	256	260
Hoover & Co.	168 1/2	170 1/2
ICI	393 1/2	398 1/2
Imperial Group	159 1/2	162 1/2
Legal & General	149 1/2	149 1/2
Lloyds Bank	229 1/2	232 1/2
Lloyds Bank C.	72 1/2	72 1/2
Laws (Edwards) Ltd.	321 1/2	327 1/2
Metal Box Ltd.	352	362
Midland Bank	359 1/2	365 1/2
Nat. Westminster	267 1/2	275 1/2
P & O	96 1/2	99 1/2
Phillips	96 1/2	97 1/2
Plessey Co.	118	120
Prudential Assur.	159 1/2	159 1/2
Rack Corporation	27	27
Reardon & Calcutt	129 1/2	129 1/2
Reed International	165 1/2	168 1/2
Rice (John) Corp.	164 1/2	164 1/2
RD	45 11 1/2	45 11 1/2
Royal Insurance	362 1/2	369 1/2
Shell	575 1/2	579 1/2

18 a.m. 522.0 11 a.m. 522.3 Noon 522.8 1 p.m. 526.6 2 p.m. 528.4 3 p.m. 519.5

* Based on 50 per cent corporation tax. © MIB & S.T.

Basis 100 Govt. Sec. 1070.76, Flight 100, 1725.0, Gold Mines 1279.55, SE Activity July-Dec. 1942.

Stock	Sept. 22	Sept. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 19	Sept. 18	Sept. 15	Average
Government Sec.	70.55	70.28	70.71	70.57	70.58	70.56	70.10
Fixed Interest	72.20	72.81	72.17	72.18	72.14	72.12	75.93
Industrial Ordinary	518.6	525.7	529.1	523.2	520.8	520.4	565.5
Gold Mines	1279.55	1283.1	1311.7	1312.1	1311.8	1311.8	1311.8
Ord. Div. Yield	5.10	5.13	5.10	5.14	5.09	5.09	5.26
Earnings Yr. % (July)	14.69	14.54	14.45	14.57	14.43	14.54	15.42
P/E R. (incl. Div.)	9.81	9.11	9.11	9.12	9.13	9.13	9.13
Dividends market	6.257	6.512	5.164	5.563	5.474	5.267	6.313
Equity turnover %	—	91.89	77.84	72.12	84.46	114.80	80.41
Equity turnover ratio	—	16.933	17.879	16.925	19.423	22.478	17.287

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Basis 100 Govt. Sec. 1070.76, Flight 100, 1725.0, Gold Mines 1279.55, SE Activity July-Dec. 1942.

HIGHS AND LOWS

Stock	High	Low	High	Low
Govt. Sec.	70.55	69.79	127.4	43.16
Fixed Int.	81.27	76.73	130.14	59.13
Ind. Ord.	518.6	493.7	1351.47	391.73
Gold Mines	1279.55	1249.3	1429.73	1050.66

BASE LENDING RATES

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
A.B.N. Bank	10%	Abn-Amro Bank	10%
Abn-Amro Bank	10%	Abn-Amro Bank	10%
Amer. Express Bank	10%	Amer. Express Bank	10%
Amer. Express Bank	10%	Amer. Express Bank	10%
A.P. Bank Ltd.	10%	A.P. Bank Ltd.	10%
A.P. Bank Ltd.	10%	A.P. Bank Ltd.	10%
Banco de Bilbao	10%	Banco de Bilbao	10%
Banco de Bilbao	10%	Banco de Bilbao	10%
Bank of Credit & Commerce	10%	Bank of Credit & Commerce	10%
Bank of Credit & Commerce	10%	Bank of Credit & Commerce	10%
Bank of N.S.W.	10%	Bank of N.S.W.	10%
Bank of N.S.W.	10%	Bank of N.S.W.	10%
Banque de l'Inde	10%	Banque de l'Inde	10%
Banque de l'Inde	10%	Banque de l'Inde	10%
Barclays Bank	10%	Barclays Bank	10%
Barclays Bank	10%	Barclays Bank	10%
Bayerische Handelsbank	10%	Bayerische Handelsbank	10%
Bayerische Handelsbank	10%	Bayerische Handelsbank	10%
Bank of India	10%	Bank of India	10%
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أسعار المواد والمعادن الرئيسية

W. Germany	3.1438-3.1655	LIT	827.00-827.97
Switzerland	8.7000-8.7100	DFL	2.1775-2.1783
Norway	18.1975-18.2075	SPR	1.5335-1.5353
Denmark	18.4715-18.5275	DMK	1.9572-1.9582
Austria	27.85-27.90	YEN	185.40-186.00
Portugal	86.90-89.30	AUS. SCH	14.17-14.18
Spain	164.30-164.38	DKK	5.45-5.50
Japan	371.15-371.43	SGD	5.170-5.190
		PORT	65.48-66.48
		SGD	4.4185-4.4210
		RFR FFB	32.15-32.17
		SPAIN	73.45-73.52
		MEXICO	22.73-22.75

DOLLAR CROSS RATES	
Goldman	2.1238
Bulfinch Prime	30.780
Deutsche Deutsch	1.6538
Hong Kong Dollar	4.7304
French Franc	4.7674
Italian Lira	528.500
Japanese Yen	186.70
Swiss Franc	1.5112

1st.	one month 75-85 cts	two months 127-117
3rd.	three months 117-115	six months 328-310 cts
6th.	three months 565-562 1/2 cts	
12th.	one month 2 1/2c-1st, two months 2 1/2c-1st, three months 3 1/2c-1st, months 2 1/2c-1st, 12 months 10 1/2c-1st.	

